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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

British Reply Bars Bargains

France Backs Socialist Taxes

Washington Admonishes Peru

Senate Passes Banking Bill

Turkey Opens to U. S. Trade

Gum Chewers Save Mayan Arts

BRITAIN'S acceptance of the Roosevelt bid to a debt discussion brings complications. At Washington both Democrats and Republicans have taken the view that debt reduction would be granted in exchange for trade concessions, but the brief British reply holds that decisions on matters to come before the World Economic Conference cannot be reached in advance of consideration in that body by all the states represented. America feels, for one thing, that the debtor nations must stabilize their currencies or American tariffs must be increased to halt the goods now flooding in under depreciation. The British note opens an unexpected gulf—But calm Washington opinion believes there can be found a way to bridge it.

¶ France sees the Chamber of Deputies refuse to adopt the Chéron fiscal plan over the Finance Committee's Socialistic one. This favored-committee scheme cuts military expenditures, increases inheritance taxes, digs deeper into big incomes, and views budget balancing as a goal but not as a pressing objective. Some 10,000 peasants parade Paris streets protesting against Socialist measures and high taxes. The Paul-Boncour Government, standing with the Socialists, is in danger—The question is not whether, but when it will fall.

¶ The American Secretary of State urges Peru to abide by the Pact of Paris and refrain from war with Colombia. Also cited is an agreement signed by American nations last year denouncing the resort to force. Peru is asked to yield Leticia, over which the conflict is brewing. The United States has supported Brazil's formula for settling the difficulty between Peru and Colombia, and its present action follows Colombia's appeal. The League of Nations Council also points out to Peru its duty of refraining from war—It asks Lima so to direct its military commanders.

¶ The U. S. Senate passes the Glass banking bill by 54 to 9. This measure extends branch banking, separates security affiliates from national banks, and establishes a reserve system corporation to liquidate the assets of closed member banks. Passage of the bill by the House at this session is doubtful. The Senate saw Senator Huey Long of Louisiana hold up its legitimate business for 21 days by the longest filibuster on record to defeat this bill, although the Senators were 6 to 1 for it—What do the hard-put people say to a Senator who does so fruitless and costly a thing?

¶ Turkey opens the door wider to American trade. A treaty is concluded which allows the United States to send in goods equal in amount to the Turkish goods it buys, which means shipments will double those under the former quota restriction. The Turks want American automobiles, machinery and mechanical gimcracks—Among gimcracks are electric irons to press the trousers that have replaced those dear old red balloons.

¶ San Francisco witnesses its strangest celebration of Chinese New Year. Its ample Chinatown is given over to a combined observance of the annual festivity and collection of funds to back China in resisting the advance of the Japanese armies. The funds will not go to Chinese Government channels, however, but to back volunteer fighters. So the usual noisy, vivid display in Chinatown is modified—Hatfuls of firecrackers have to do where once devil-exorcising fireworks were exploded by the ton.

¶ Washington sees the decision handed down by the Guatemalan-Honduran Boundary Tribunal as having important effects. In addition to settling a dispute dating back to 1845, it shows conclusively that boundary disputes can be settled without recourse to war. In Latin America six other boundary controversies are awaiting determination. The success of the hearing just completed indicates a changed condition of thought. Other attempts at such adjustments failed—Perhaps in Latin America, as elsewhere, suffering has helped men to think more calmly.

¶ The University of Miami learns of the Mayan wonders being unearthed in Yucatan, just south of Florida. Prof. Sylvanus G. Morley, head of the Carnegie expedition restoring the ancient city of Chichen-Itza, tells the Winter Institute the Mayan was the most brilliant prehistoric civilization of the New World. These people, reaching back into B. C., carved great images, painted pictures, charted the stars, predicted eclipses. Chicle-hunting natives hack their way into the jungle and find the ruins—Thus modern man owes illuminating discoveries of the past to the fact that he foolishly chews gum.

Another Alsace-Lorraine?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DISPUTED AMAZON CITY

Scene of Impending Clash Between Colombian and Peruvian Armies at Port Ceded to Colombia Under Treaty of 1922, Which Was Seized by Peruvian Forces in September, 1932.

POWERS STAND BEHIND STIMSON NOTE TO PERU

Kellogg Pact Signatories Expected to Back Leticia Step

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—European signatories of the pact of Paris are expected soon to supplement the stiff note sent to Peru last night by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in a last-minute attempt to avert conflict over the Leticia incident.

Ambassador Paul Claudel of France discussed the Leticia affair with Mr. Stimson today. As an outcome of personal conferences which Mr. Stimson has had with chief European envoys, and the course Mr. Francis White, Assistant Secretary charged with Latin-American affairs, is pursuing with representatives of all other signatories of the Paris pact, action on a world scale is anticipated if it becomes necessary. Thus the American peace machine which depends on joint protest under the pact, will once again function concurrently with the League of Nations.

But events may not go this far. Already, in his sharp reminder to Peru, Mr. Stimson pointedly urges Lima to accept the proposals made by Brazil. Thus, he recommends that Peru assist in persuading its militant nationals to withdraw from Leticia; that Brazil take over the area and hand it back to Colombia; that a conference start in Rio de Janeiro immediately to revise the 1922 treaty which gave the area to Colombia.

Apart from supporting this constructive suggestion Mr. Stimson analyzed Peru's arguments and suggested that its threatened courses of action would violate the Kellogg pact, which the Lima Government has reaffirmed so recently as Aug. 3, 1932. He points out that Peru admits the Leticia area belongs to Colombia, that the action of armed Peruvians in seizing the territory in September, 1932, was entirely illegal, that Colombia has a right to get the town back but that despite all this Peru threatens war if Colombia acts.

Peace and honor to both sides are offered, in Mr. Stimson's view, by the Brazilian proposal to take over the area preparatory to return of Colombian officials. Colombia has already accepted the offer, and Peru has apparently acceded to an important part of it. But Lima proposes that Brazil hold the area until the Peruvians now holding Leticia are persuaded peacefully to withdraw.

League Council Acts On Side of Colombia

GENEVA, Jan. 26 (AP)—The League of Nations Council authorized a message to the Peruvian Government today declaring it was Peru's duty not to hinder Colombian authorities in the exercise of "full sovereignty and jurisdiction in the territory recognized by treaty to belong to Colombia."

The message asked Lima authorities to direct Peruvian military commanders to this effect and to take no action beyond the defense of Peruvian territory. The council sent another message to Colombia informing that Government of the above action.

PAREDES IS SPEAKER OF PHILIPPINES HOUSE

MANILA, Jan. 26 (AP)—An agreement to extend the present special session of the Insular Legislature five days was reached today between legislators and Gov.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt. The lawmakers asked for an extra week's time.

Meanwhile, Mr. Quintin Paredes was elected Speaker pro-tem of the House. Observers believed the election of Mr. Paredes was the start of a movement to oust Mr. Manuel Roxas as Speaker. Mr. Roxas, now in Washington as a leader of the independence mission, is a supporter of the independence bill.

BACK-TO-FARM PLAN TAKEN UP BY ROOSEVELT

President-Elect Considers Making It Major Feature of Relief Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 26—Government sponsorship of a back to the farm movement as a major feature in a national unemployment relief program was under serious consideration by President-Elect Roosevelt here today as he turned his attention to the broad features of the farm problem.

It was learned that the proposition has been presented to him from several sources and that he discussed its possibilities today with Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., who has recently been representing him in Washington in the shaping of the domestic allotment relief bill.

The plan would link rehabilitation of urban unemployment on the farms with some measures for relieving the farm mortgage burden, several of which are already before Congress sponsored by the Democratic leadership. Mortgage and unemployment relief are definitely to be part of the Roosevelt program Combination of the two would improve the efficiency of both propositions, sponsors contend.

Although details of the plan have not been worked out fully, it would provide roughly for cooperation between the Government and the large holders of farm mortgages, such as the insurance companies, in placing city unemployed on the thousands of foreclosed farms now lying idle throughout the country.

The Federal Government would provide the money from its unemployment relief funds to establish an unemployed family on an idle farm under liberal long-term provisions for repayment in whole or part of the sums advanced. A condition to the arrangement would be extension to the settler of generous arrangements for gradual acquisition of title to the farm. Even if little or none of the government money spent in the project is ever repaid, it is contended that it would be better to spend unemployment relief funds for the economic rehabilitation of the unemployed than in mere charity which provides no permanent relief.

A probable feature of the plan would be purchase by the Government, through the R. F. C. of about $1,000,000,000 worth of farm mortgages out of a total of approximately $11,000,000,000 now extant. Interest rates and principal would be reduced on the government-owned mortgages providing an inducement for similar reduction on the part of remaining holders of mortgages.

An alternative to this feature might be government guaranty of all mortgages voluntarily reduced by the creditor to a figure representative of the capacity of the farmer to pay.

BETTER CONTROL OF CITY BUDGETS BY STATE URGED

Bankers' Association Conference Is Addressed by Senator Wragg

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The ultimate solution of municipal financing problems lies in the adoption of some form of centralized state control of city budgets, in the opinion of Mr. Samuel H. Wragg, Massachusetts State Senator, of Needham, speaking before the Eastern Regional Conference, Savings Division, of the American Bankers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

Senator Wragg, who is chairman of the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Bay State Legislature and head of its joint special committee on public expenditures, recalled that such systems as he proposed have been adopted in several states "with notable workable results," especially in Indiana.

"Under the Indiana system," he said, "a state board has authority on petition of 10 or more taxpayers, to order a decrease in the total tax

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Six Boundary Disputes Await Settlement in Latin America

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The decision handed down by the Guatemalan-Honduran Special Boundary Tribunal Jan. 23, had two significant effects:

1. It concluded an issue dating back to 1845.

2. It proved that a boundary dispute could be settled without recourse to war.

In Latin America, today, six troublesome boundary controversies are open for settlement. In the probable order of their importance they include:

1. Bolivia-Paraguay, involving some 50,000 square miles of territory mostly unexplored. The two nations are now at war.

2. Honduras-Nicaragua, involving a division line extending inland from the Atlantic Ocean to the mountain pass of Teotecacinte.

3. Ecuador-Peru, involving some 40,000 square miles of land lying east of the Andes Mountains and at the headwaters of the Amazon River.

4. Costa Rica-Panama, involving certain banana lands on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

5. Colombia-Nicaragua, involving possession of islands and keys off the Nicaraguan coast.

6. Argentina-Uruguay, involving territory now separated by the River Plate.

Summary of Adjustment

While the Guatemalan-Honduran dispute could hardly have ranked one, two or three with the above, and while the amount of land involved was miles less than the territories over which Bolivia, Paraguay, Ecuador and Peru are arguing, it can, nevertheless, for all time to come take rank as a controversy settled through arbitration. A rapid summary of its origin, years of disagreement, and recent adjustment is interesting.

Back in 1838 a river, the Motagua, flowed down from the mountains of Guatemala, made its way sluggishly toward the Gulf of Honduras and separated wide areas of unexplored territory belonging to Guatemala and its neighboring republic Honduras. Presently, the two nations set out to discover exactly what they did possess. The more they discovered, the nearer they came to hitting upon a potential banana area which, if properly developed or sold to foreign interests, meant a large sum of money for the treasury of one or the other governments.

The country was flat and swampy and as typically "jungle" as any territory in Latin America. The valley in which the river flowed, was eerily beautiful with that weirdness of strange tropical growth. Butterflies by the thousand fluttered up and down long, narrow trails; alligators, stupidly sleepy, sunned themselves on flat, wide sandbars; and the jungle climbed higher and higher toward the blue sky for the sun rarely reached the undergrowth.

Gradually, small patches, here and there, opened up like squares upon a checkerboard. Soon green

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'Happy New Year' Has Serious Aspect In the Chinese Colony of San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Little groups clustered about newspaper offices reading bulletins from "over there." Red, white and blue flags waved from nearly every building. Women were doing their "bit" and men were raising money to help those at the front. America in 1917? No. Chinatown in 1933.

Last night was New Year's Eve in Chinatown—the threshold of the era of Kwai Yow or tenth year of the seventy-seventh cycle; specifically year 4630 of the ancient Chinese calendar. Or, to the younger generation, the twenty-second year of the Chinese Republic.

With one hand Chinatown was preparing to celebrate the coming of the New Year and with the other was helping Chinese soldiers to resist the advance of the Japanese in Manchuria and Jehol.

Chinatown was occupied with the hostilities because it has relatives and friends in the fight. The New Year was secondary, because Chinatown is modern in its own peculiar way and uses the new calendar for practical purposes.

Modernism notwithstanding, it could not quite forget the ancient calendar and the customs that go with the turning of its leaves. It is a curious mixture of old and new. Some merchants with big electric signs out in front still use the water-color brush to write and do their bookkeeping. The ancient abacus and the adding machine work side by side. Taoist joss houses stand between Chinese Christian churches.

"Kung Ho Sun Nan!" the equivalent of "Happy New Year" in the Cantonese dialect, did not ring out so loudly as in former years, but it went round among the elders at least. Young Chinese, instead of buying a bushel of tiny fire crackers to be set off all at once, contented themselves with a mere hatful or so and contributed some of the savings to the fund for the Chinese volunteers. Under a special dispensation from the police, young China was given permission to cut loose with its fireworks beginning at midnight.

The merchants promised to bring out a dragon to writhe through Grant Avenue, the main street of the colony, and nationalist flags appeared in large numbers.

"Chinatown," said Mr. T. Y. Tang, head of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, "is intensely patriotic and is very proud of the nineteenth route army, which distinguished itself at Shanghai last year against the Japanese. This colony is made up mostly of Cantonese and they are traditional revolutionists of China. Hence Chinatown feels the present conflict possibly more keenly than even some of the northern Chinese in the trouble area."

Mr. Tang said Chinatown's contributions were going to the volunteers. These, he said, were operating independently of the Nationalist army, resisting the Japanese push, not only by active fighting but also in hindering their progress.

Scrip Not a Threat to Money, According to Federal Opinion

Helps in Emergency, Washington Officials Say, but Point Out It Is Not Backed by Gold and Acceptance Not Enforceable

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—It has taken three years of economic disurbance to remove the humor from that old jest about taking wooden money, and now more than 500,000 persons in scores of communities in about 30 states are using it, or something similar—scrip—and liking it.

Official Washington, according to a survey is practically unanimous in seeing no such challenge to real money or to the banking system. Officials regard scrip as a handy emergency and auxiliary currency which facilitates barter. It is pointed out that it must necessarily be used on a voluntary basis, since it would be illegal to try to compel a debtor to take it to satisfy a debt, contrary to his wishes.

Furthermore, this sort of scrip used in barter, which must not be confused with the stamped scrip and others issued for the purpose of accelerating trade and which are eventually backed by real money, is distinguished from the money itself, in that it does not involve interest and credit.

As one official here put it, "It satisfies the survival motive, but not the profit motive."

The difference between ordinary money and scrip, as it is seen here, is that one is based on gold, while the other is based on man-power energy or goods. It is a curious fact that use of scrip coincides with the demands of the leaders of technocracy for elimination of the present price system, and substitution of a new medium which would have energy units or ergs as its common denominator.

The scrip now in common circulation in a great number of American communities really does have an energy or skill equivalent. It represents a system of barter in

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GLASS BANKING REFORM BILL IS BEFORE HOUSE

Senate Passes Measure by Vote of 54 to 9 After Filibuster

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The future of the Glass banking reform bill, carrying comprehensive changes in the Federal Reserve Act and national banking system, is today in the hands of the House. The bill went to the House immediately following approval, 54 to 9, in the Senate.

Prospects of passing the House at this session are dubious at best, and if the measure is blocked the entire controversy must be repeated in the next session. The bill has provoked one of the longest filibusters on record and tied up business in the Senate 21 days.

Comment in the House showed little disposition to push the Glass measure. The bill goes to the Banking and Currency Committee, of which Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama is chairman. Mr. Steagall today said other proposals would probably be disposed of first. Three of these are his own bills, two dealing with farm mortgages and one with inflation.

With one exception, the bill passed by the Senate is in the form prepared by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, veteran legislator, after a two-year study. This change relates to branch banks. Instead of throwing states open for extension of branch banking, the Bratton amendment limits establishment of branches for national banks to states giving the privilege to local institutions.

The Glass bill has three major provisions, extension of branch banking; the divorce of security affiliates from national banks (which would be required within five years); and the establishment of a liquidating corporation under the reserve system to liquidate assets of closed member banks.

Another feature is the removal of the Secretary of the Treasury as a member of the Federal Reserve System. The purpose is to make the Reserve System more independent of the Treasury.

The Reserve Board gets stronger power to supervise relations of members with foreign banks; provides an easier way of removing officers of member banks who have continued banking practices adjudged unsafe, and offers a variety of technical provisions designed to prevent the funds of the Reserve System from getting into the hands of speculative interests, while strengthening the national bank system.

IRISH ELECTION PUTS DE VALERA WELL IN LEAD

General Surprise Caused by Strength Shown in Cosgrave Territory

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Jan. 26—The result of the Irish Free State general election so far indicates clearly that the policy of Mr. Eamon de Valera is approved by a substantial majority of the voters. Indeed, it is now regarded as certain that he will be able to form a government.

Latest figures give Fianna Fail 33 and Labor 2, a total of 35 for the de Valera group; Cumann na nGaedheal, 16; Center, 3; Independent, 6; a total of 25 for the Cosgrave group. One hundred seats are still to be declared.

In every part of the country Fianna Fail had early triumphs. In all three of the Dublin constituencies its candidates headed the poll, and Mr. Sean McEntee, Minister of Finance, caused surprise by obtaining 15,000 on first preference on a quota of 10,000 in County Dublin which is generally regarded as Mr. William T. Cosgrave's greatest stronghold.

Drop of 3000 Votes

Everywhere except in Cork City the Fianna Fail headed the polls. Cork gave Mr. Cosgrave first plate with nearly 15,000 first preferences—a drop of more than 3000 from the last election—but Mr. Hugo Flinn, Fianna Fail, was second with 12,000—an increase of 7000 over what he polled the last time.

In Clare Mr. de Valera polled the highest number of votes recorded with 18,000. In North Dublin Mr. Sean O'Kelly, Vice-President, got more than 7000, thus depriving the Lord Mayor of Dublin of his customary place at the top of the polls.

Defeat of prominent Cosgraveites was a feature of the early returns. Among them is Mr. Michael Hayes, formerly Speaker, While Mr. Ernest Blythe, Minister of Finance in the Cosgrave Administration, was defeated in Monaghan, having been outsted from the third seat by the Protestant candidate Mr. Hazlett.

Result Caused Surprise

The result surprised everybody, for even Mr. de Valera's stanchest supporters hardly expected such widespread success. Even in Meath, a cattle-ranching county which has suffered heavily as a result of the so-called economic war with Britain, two of the de Valera candidates were returned in the first count, leaving Mr. Michael Davitt's son who represents Mr. Cosgrave, and Duke de Stacpoole, representing the Center group, to struggle for the third and last seat.

In Waterford Mrs. Redmond, widow of Capt. William Redmond, came second on the list. Nobody in this constituency got a quota on first count, but Mrs. Redmond was returned on the second. Mr. de Valera's only woman candidate, Mrs. Concannon, the authoress, scored a comparatively easy victory in the National University district.

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THINGS PRESENT

If Americans had an ambassador who spent his time abroad in libeling and vilifying the United States, they would take vigorous steps to deal with him. Well, they have such a one. His name is Motion Picture, as you will note from the first editorial.

Mr. Tennant tells an interesting story of his visit with a water-rail on a lider. Young Folks' page.

Vacationists should study the picture on the Home Forum page before making further plans.

Selected cartoons of the week make up a new feature added to the next-to-the-last page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The story of Jane Addams, who received the second largest number of votes in the poll to determine the 12 greatest women America has produced in the last 100 years, will be told tomorrow. On Saturday, the series will close with Mrs. Knott's summary of Mary Baker Eddy's career.

Friday brings the Household page, Mr. Abbott's "Watching the World Go By," and more Hymnal Notes.

Happy to Accept, British Note Says

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 26

THE text of the British note on war debt discussions with the incoming Roosevelt Administration, delivered at the State Department yesterday, follows:

"We have received with great satisfaction the communication sent by the President-Elect of the United States through you in reply to our proposal of Nov. 10 for a discussion of the American debt question. We note that Mr. Roosevelt would like to receive a representative or representatives of His Majesty's Government at Washington as soon as possible after March 4. His Majesty's Government are happy to accept this invitation.

"The effect of the debt situation upon a wide range of world economic problems is crucial to every Government and in the course of the discussion at Washington on the debt we shall be glad to take the opportunity of exchanging views with Mr. Roosevelt on those other matters in which the two Governments are so closely interested.

"It will be recognized that decisions on matters which constitute the subject of the approaching World Economic Conference and which affect other states cannot be reached before discussions take place at that conference between all the states represented there."

British Trade Backs Accord With America

London Considers Use of Ottawa Agreement as Basis of Action

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26—Important reciprocal advantages could be obtained for American goods in Britain and British goods in America by comparatively slight modifications in tariff arrangements, the Monitor learns after canvassing influential trade organizations here.

Changes on the part of Britain could all be effected without infringing on the Ottawa agreement. Indeed, in one important instance, it is held that the British practice of granting tariff preferences to the Dominions could actually be pressed into service. This is because a considerable proportion of dutiable British imports from Canada consists of articles the manufacture of which is begun in the United States and finished in Canada.

At present these goods normally get the benefit of imperial preference as long as "imperial content" is not less than 25 per cent. Reduction of this percentage, it is declared, would be of great value to United States manufacturers of typewriters, auto-

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Bars Are Removed To Construction Of Rockefeller Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 26—First accomplishments of the present legislative session, just signed by Gov. Louis J. Brann are two emergency acts designed to remove the last of many obstacles in the way of building the proposed Rockefeller Road in Acadia National Park, Mount Desert Island.

One act empowers the issuance of county bonds to build a road in the town of Winter Harbor toward Schoodic Head where it is proposed to reëstablish the Otter Creek naval radio station, removing it from the line of the new road. The other act amends the general park law to permit a town to donate land taken for park purposes to the Federal Government to become part of a national park, and refers specifically to land owned by one of the opponents of the proposed highway.

It was in June, 1930, that Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. announced his plan to build approximately 14 miles of scenic highway on Mount Desert Island as a gift to the National Park. His surveys and estimates indicated that the construction would cost approximately $4,000,000, and would give employment to a large crew.

When objections were made, particularly by summer residents at Bar Harbor, Mr. Rockefeller asked leave to withdraw his offer, to avoid controversy. He was persuaded to let it stand, however, and the years intervening have been devoted to removing the objections. It is now believed that work on the new highway may be begun early in the spring.

TORONTO REGISTERS 18 NEW INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—During 1932, the establishment of 18 new industries in this city has been announced by the Toronto Industrial Commission, and products of 16 new outside firms are being manufactured by local industries.

Of the 18 firms, two are British firms and the remainder are United States companies. About $643,000 has been invested in plants and equipment. Direct employment has been given to about 390 persons, and the firms occupy about 200,000 square feet of floor space.

BRITISH NOTE WIDENS DEBT TALKS SCOPE

Parley Expected to Mold Agenda of World Economic Conference

PRIVATE DEALS ARE DEFINITELY BARRED

Means That Discussions Will Set Whole World on Road Back to Stability

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan 26 — Great Britain's cordial but carefully weighed acceptance of President-Elect Roosevelt's invitation to a war debts and economic conference in March has measurably broadened the nature and purposes of that meeting.

For in a short memorandum the British Government says that "decisions on matters which constitute the subject of the approaching World Economic Conference and which affect other states cannot be reached before discussions take place at that conference between all the states represented there."

This means that the Anglo-American economic talks which must inevitably accompany any full and frank discussion of debts will not be an end but a beginning. They will be a preliminary and preparatory stage to general world agreement along similar lines. By the terms of the British reply, the Washington discussions will be definitely designed to guide the whole world back to economic stability. Any selfish, hole-in-the-corner agreements are definitely barred and the negotiations placed on a world plane.

Other Nations Treated Similarly

What the British interpretation does bar is a sharp bargain by which England is given reluctant concessions, while the rest of the world is left in the cold, and the World Economic Conference deserted to its own fate.

And, since all other debtor powers in good standing have been invited to the same sort of conferences in Washington, it is clear that similar two-party preparation for the larger parley will also take place in their case.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, pro tempore Secretary of State for Mr. Roosevelt, immediately telephoned the terms of the British acceptance to Warm Springs, but a reply from the President-Elect has not been received. It is not anticipated that an answer to Great Britain will be necessary, and the incoming Administration is not expected to challenge the interpretation given by the British note.

London's memorandum takes direct issue with what had become a widely accepted thesis here. That is the "bargaining" thesis. If debts were to be revised, it was said, tangible compensations must be given the United States in return.

Several Proposals Made

Specific concessions asked were a breach in the Ottawa agreements, which seemed to bar American exports from markets of the British Commonwealth, or a return of the British nations to the gold standard, so that their products would no longer be able easily to scale the American tariff wall, and their citizens could once more buy American goods. Further agreements by which European creditors would bind themselves to buy specified quantities of American farm exports were also proposed.

Confronted with this candid bargaining position, which seemed to be equally evident in both Republican and Democratic circles, the British note refuses in advance to make isolated economic agreements. While Washington—and Warm Springs—were working strongly to prevent any getting together of European debtors—it was called "ganging-up on the United States" by one high official—London has replied that joint action—that is, "ganging up"—will be necessary in the case of economic agreements.

This is a sharp contradition of views between creditor and debtor. It is considered here encouraging that the issue has been joined at this early date. Now, with several weeks intervening before the talks proper are scheduled to begin, there is a possibility of facing facts frankly.

Views Differ Sharply

The position now is that the United States, which had asked for separate talks on debts and their equivalent, economic concessions, is requested by Great Britain to come to a decision on the latter's questions only when the debtor states are assembled in a body.

Obviously, according to the best observers here, a middle ground between the positions of the two countries must be sought. Great Britain's interests, manifested consistently since the end of the war and particularly at Lausanne, are to end the burden of inter-governmental indebtedness which has stifled commercial relations between states.

The United States has so far looked on the debt problem with the eyes of a creditor solely, to whom money is indisputably owed. Hence it seems logical to ask for compensation in some other form if money cannot be paid. But this controvertz the British position by perpetuating in another form what was regarded as an international evil.

Here the situation is left today. Ensuing developments, particularly as the views of the incoming Admin-

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LEAGUE EVENTS ARE ENACTED AT POLITICS SCHOOL

Wellesley Sessions Are Brought to Close With a Play

With a dramatic semblance of gathering all the threads of two days of discussion into one pictorial summation, the annual School of Politics of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters brought its "Foreign Affairs" session to a climax this afternoon with a one-act presentation of the events of 1932 in the League of Nations with especial respect to China and Japan.

A cast, fortified with facts in place of the usual fictional stuff of plays, took all the "parts" of participating countries, with the Presidents of the Councils, M. Briand, and Mr. De Valera, representing France and the Irish Free State, in the keeping of Prof. George Grafton Wilson of the Department of Government and Economics, Harvard College, and Prof. Manley O. Hudson, likewise of Harvard.

The interest of the audience indicated that there is a wide public consciousness to know not only what the League is doing but what it looks and acts like when it is at work.

At the morning session, Prof. Bruce Hopper of Harvard, speaking on Russia and the Far East took the "Fourth Cycle of the Russian Revolution" and cited as its outstanding characteristic the return to the "New Economic Policy of 1921," saying that the return of the private trade to Russia had world significance, not the least of its influence being in the Far East.

In part two of his address, Professor Hopper summarized the Manchurian situation, dealt analytically with certain phases of the Lytton report, spoke illuminatingly of "the Stimson doctrine" and indicated the cogent aspects of the triangle formed by Japan, Russia and the United States in the Far East.

In last evening's session the conviction was expressed by Dean Wallace B. Donham of the Harvard Business School that "the way out of the business slump for the United States lies primarily in a solution of her 'home' problems. Internationalism or the super-state," Dean Donham said, "does not seem to me the road to peace and prosperity. I do not believe we can solve the social and economic problems of the world by international agreement. Such methods are an 'idealism' which are a virtual council of despair, and they ignore all the diversities of interest and fundamental variations of nations and races.

"I approach the problems that confront us in the United States with a feeling that the best thing we can do now is put our own house in order, and I don't share the popular theory that we cannot do anything toward settling our problems without settling them as phases of world problems."

A prominent speaker at the Wednesday afternoon session, Prof. Edwin F. Gay, whose subject on the Harvard faculty is economic history, discussing the problems of the World Economic Conference said the United States must be prepared to make three major contributions to readjustment of world economic conditions: release to other countries of a part of its gold supply; a "great reduction" of war debts owed her, and a downward revision of tariffs. "Finally," he said, "we mustn't expect too much of this one conference, for it has an extraordinarily complex and difficult situation to deal with."

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Italy Gets Adverse Opinion Of Life in the United States By Some Hollywood Films

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the fourth.*

Italy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—Hollywood may rely on a film market in Italy—if producers will send good films, true to life and with a touch of humanity, and films of international interest.

As a rule, censorship is not especially severe with American films, even when they represent aspects of life far removed from Italian mentality and temperament.

It cannot be denied, however, that vivid pictures of unbridled luxury and of episodes of the underworld, the exaggeratedly "true to life" representation of the unbounded freedom enjoyed by American youth, and above all the sensuous atmosphere in which certain love scenes are evolved are such as to cause a distinctly adverse opinion in Italy regarding American ways and customs.

On the other hand there are not wanting American films on a moral basis, which are greatly appreciated in Italy. Among these may be quoted films glorifying the ideals of heroism, films illustrating life in the army, navy and aviation, which are sure of instant success and numerous presentations.

Films of the gangster type have given rise to a sense of surprise and uneasiness certainly not favorable to the excessive tolerance of the American authorities toward such realistic reproductions of life in the underworld.

It is difficult, however, for films of this kind to succeed in passing through the sieve of the Italian censorship, and only when there is pronounced artistic merit does the censor give his authorization, but always with the formula forbidding the attendance of children under 16 years of age, as was recently the case with "City Streets."

The most typical film of this kind, namely "Scarface," has not yet been submitted to the Italian censorship; as it appears that leading characters in "Scarface" are of Italian origin, and such a negative representation, however true to life it may be, cannot receive a warm welcome in Italy.

Virtually all American films which lately have been submitted to the censor have been passed, even those that censorship might have been expected to frown upon.

Films of an heroic nature, or delicate love-stories such as those acted by the Gaynor-Farrell team, or again sensational adventures in the tropics, such as "Tarzan," are always those which, soaring above base speculation or the worse instincts of the crowd, are sure of the greatest artistic and commercial success in Italy.

The Italian public is well disposed toward an American film. Representatives of American motion picture firms have had considerable trouble, however, in finding a formula capable of substituting without excessive risk the universal character of the silent film which could very cleverly be utilized through the captions.

When sound films made their appearance, the Italian Government issued a decree forbidding all such films spoken in foreign languages. "Doubling" was still in an experimental stage, and it was thus found necessary to transform sound into silent films, namely substituting the dialogue by long and tedious captions.

This remedy had the effect of disconcerting the Italian people who were unable to understand why American talkies had such a tremendous success in other European countries.

Gradually, however, a more intelligent choice of imported films and the rapid progress made by "doubling" secured public favor for American films, which are now meeting with considerable success, especially since "doubling" has been carried out in Italy where well-equipped establishments have been founded for the purpose.

Consequently, the American cinema industry still retains its pre-eminent position, even though the few sound films and talkies produced in recent months in Italy had the effect of turning public favor toward national production.

In the time of silent films the Italian market absorbed more than 400 films per year. With the advent of sound films and talkies a number of cinema theaters were obliged to close down owing to the exigencies of the programs, so that Italy now imports only about 250 films yearly.

Of these, at least 150 are provided by the United States, as compared with a joint import of about 80 from Germany, France and England. Proportionately, therefore, American predominance has remained practically unchanged.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Men's Forum, Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking: Dinner meeting, address, "The Gold Standard and Related Problems," by Mr. N. E. Peterson, of First National Bank of Boston, Boston City Club, 6:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, address, "Appraisement of the Old Year and Prospects for the New Year," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Meeting, address, "Shall We Economize in Government or Shall We Be Taxed Beyond Our Ability to Pay?" by Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton. Robert Gould Shaw School auditorium, West Roxbury, 7:45.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, "Ireland and Its National Museum of Art in Dublin," by Miss Ellen F. O'Connor, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Boston City Club: "Baseball Night," Judge Emil Fuchs, of Boston Braves, and "Bob" Quinn, of Red Sox, and other speakers, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Church Societies: Presentation of "The Red Swan," drama of American Indian, Y. W. C. A. auditorium, 140 Clarendon Street, 8.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company: Dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lectures, "Weimar, Die Stadt Goethes und Schillers," by Mr. William Koehler, 8; and "Outstanding Plays," by Miss Celina Lewis, 7.

Harvard University: Lecture, "Music of China," by Mr. John Handel Levis, auspices Harvard-Yenching Institute, Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, Cambridge, 8. Open to public. Talking picture in French, "La Rêve," Institute of Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, 6:45 and 8:45.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Jan. 28.

Music

Symphony Hall—Gay Nineties Night, 8:30. Jordan Hall—Florence Austral, 8:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," film, at 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31 and 9.36 p. m.
Hollis—"The Whirlpool," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Italian Galleries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Eskimos in Winter and Summer," 11; Stamp Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Jan. 28.

Harvard University: Showing of French talking film, "Le Rêve," Institute of Geographical Exploration, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 and 8:45 p. m.

Old South Association: Lecture in series, "The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson," by Mr. Horace H. Morse, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 4:30.

Massachusetts Society, Daughters of American Colonists: Meeting, address, "Historic Spots in American Colonies," by Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, Hotel Victoria, 2.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Opening of Amy Lowell Poetry series for young people, talk and readings from Amy Lowell's works by Mrs. Harold Russell, 264 Boylston Street, 4.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," film, at 1:16, 3:21, 5:26, 7:31 and 9.36 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; Early Eighteenth Century Embroidered Coverlets, lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; Eighteenth Century Furniture, left by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim Rugs; Prints by Whistler, New accessions.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Women Artists of New England." Through Jan. 28.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Exhibition Room—Pictures, memorabilia and information showing the history and present importance of the Port of Boston, sponsored by the Boston Port Authority. Through Feb. 8.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—"Birds," by Rex Brasher. Etchings by Ernest Haskell. Both through Jan. 31.

Cassou Galleries, 57 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—119 Hogarth Prints. Through Jan. 31.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Original engravings by John Leach. Sporting Prints and Modern Etchings.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Gertrude Fiske. Through Jan. 28.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Stanley Woodward. Through Jan. 28.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Paintings by David W. Gurton. Through Jan. 30.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings by Janina Federkiewicz. Through Jan. 27.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aiken. Through Feb. 11.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; Friday fair; minimum temperature tonight near 28; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday; slightly colder tonight.

Maine: Cloudy, possibly with snow and slightly colder along coast tonight; Friday generally fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northeast backing to north gales and diminishing late this afternoon or tonight and overcast weather with rain or snow over north portion; Friday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	48	Montreal	20	28
Bismarck	4	12	Nantucket	42	44
Boston	36	41	New Orleans	56	70
Buffalo	34	48	New York	34	48
Calgary	12	14	Norfolk, Va.	46	60
Charleston	52	72	North Platte	32	50
Chicago	36	46	Philadelphia	38	50
Cincinnati	42	48	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	56
Denver	22	52	Pittsburgh	38	48
Eastport, Me.	32	34	Portland, Me.	26	38
Halifax	50	66	Raleigh	46	60
Honolulu, T.H.		74	St. Louis	34	40
7 p.m., Jan. 25	70	..	St. Paul	28	34
Helena, Mont.	20	34	Salt Lake City	30	34
Huron, S. D.	14	46	San Francisco	42	52
Jacksonville	50	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	36
Kansas City	40	54	Seattle	36	38
Key West	70	82	Tampa	56	74
Los Angeles	46	52	Washington	42	52
Memphis	46	60	Wichita, Kan.	34	56
Miami, Fla.	58	82	Williston, N.D.	4	12

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 26.
B—Maximum Jan. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:50 p. m., Friday 12:05 p. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 10.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:20 p. m.

Music

Heinrich Schlusnus

Mr. Heinrich Schlusnus, baritone, made his first appearance in Boston yesterday at one of the Morning Musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, in the Hotel Statler Ballroom. He sang Lieder by Schubert and Schumann, arrangements by Roger Quilter and songs by Hugo Wolf and Richard Strauss. He was ably accompanied at the piano by Mr. Franz Rupp.

Mr. Schlusnus at once sustained his reputation as one of the first Lieder singers of his time. He possesses a voice of extraordinary beauty, warmth and expressiveness, which he employs with technical skill and artistic restraint. He has resort to no artifice or stage tricks, but depends on musical means to achieve musical effects. His voice is not of remarkable range, but he uses it so intelligently that there is seldom a sense of strain in the high and the low registers.

Mr. Schlusnus naturally is at his best in German Lieder. His English diction is excellent, but stylistically he is less at home in such numbers as Quilter's arrangements of "Come Away, Death" and "O Mistress Mine." In "Blow, blow, thou Winter Wind," however, he achieved a better result. The playful and the gay are not particularly well developed sides of the Teutonic nature; so it was perhaps not surprising that "O Mistress Mine" and Hugo Wolf's "Der Tambour" should have been less successful than such heroic items as Schubert's "An die Leier," such a devotional piece as the same composer's "Unendlichen," such songs of tender sentiment as Schubert's "Geheimes" and Schumann's "Aufträge," or such full-blooded love songs as Strauss's "Winterliebe" and "Geduld." The large audience was warmly appreciative.

L. A. S.

LEND-A-HAND CLUBS AIDING RELIEF WORK

Increase in the relief work done by the Lend-a-Hand Society was reported yesterday at its forty-second annual meeting held in the Hale Memorial Chapel, Marlboro and Berkeley Streets. The meeting was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Christopher R. Eliot, and 20 Lend-a-Hand Clubs of Greater Boston were represented.

Among the accomplishments of the year was the handling of more than 100 appeals for aid from other relief agencies, it was said. Among the officers elected were: the Rev. Dr. Christopher R. Eliot, president; Mr. Henry R. Scott and the Rev. Harold G. Arnold, vice-presidents; Miss Anna Hall, clerk, and Mr. Robert H. Loomis, treasurer.

GERMAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES HAPSBURG

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (AP)—President von Hindenburg yesterday received Prince Otto of Hapsburg, who had just come from Potsdam, where he had visited Friedrich Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, former German crown prince.

The visit with the President was represented as being entirely private since von Hindenburg knew Otto's father, the last Austrian emperor, personally.

PROVIDENCE RATE PLEA IS OPPOSED

To protect the interests of the Port of Boston in the complaint filed before the United States Shipping Board by the City of Providence and Providence interests against the several intercoastal steamship lines plying between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, the Boston Port Authority has filed a petition of intervention with the Shipping Board.

In the Providence case, which is being handled by a New York attorney, complaint is made that the steamship lines grant to Boston freight rates which are preferential to the Port of Boston and the shippers using this port and at the same time are prejudicial to the Port of Providence and shippers using that port. The Providence interests ask that the same rates be applied to Providence as now exist to Boston.

American Trade Helped by Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

Beyoglu, Turk., Jan. 26

IMPORTANT commercial advantages are given to American trade under an agreement concluded yesterday. Under this accord, despite quota restrictions now enforced here, the United States will be able to send to Turkey, free of restrictions, an amount of goods equal to what the United States buys from Turkey.

This is expected to mean the doubling of American sales in Turkey. Automobiles and machinery generally will profit greatly.

CONNECTICUT LEADS IN IMPROVING PLANTS

The industrial rehabilitation campaign is meeting with marked success in New England, where to date expenditures of $5,451,278 for modernization of factory plants and equipment have been pledged, according to a report issued today by Mr. Ray M. Hudson, secretary of the New England Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation and industrial executive of the New England Council.

The report, issued at the council's headquarters, showed Connecticut leading with pledges of $4,507,533. Commitments from Maine total $150,000, from New Hampshire, $782,300 and from Vermont, $11,445. In Rhode Island the organization of a state committee is in progress. A committee will be established in Massachusetts in the near future.

Government Help Urged on Canners

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—The old saying, "Don't cut off your nose to spite your face," might well have characterized the advice given the canning industry here yesterday regarding the much discussed matter of the relation of government to business and industry.

At their annual meeting here members of the National Canners' Association have had put before them an exhaustive survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture on the factors determining the price fluctuations of canned vegetables, with the recommendation that the findings should be of help to canners in planning their next year's programs.

At the same time they have heard, in the address of their president, Mr. Marc C. Hutchinson of Fennville, Mich., considerable criticism of the Government's policy with regard to farm aid and so-called government "interference."

MILITARY TRAINING OPPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Compulsory military training at New York University may be abolished as a result of crystallized student opposition and an editorial campaign by the undergraduate daily newspaper. Dean Collins P. Bliss of the College of Engineering said yesterday the faculty had considered the matter and was "perfectly willing" to discuss with the students the proposal that the course be made optional.

Maine's Governor For Relief Bonds

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 26 (AP)—A constitutional amendment authorizing the State of Maine to issue up to $2,000,000 in bonds "for the relief of destitution, and for no other purpose," was recommended by Gov. Louis J. Brann today in his message transmitting to the Legislature a budget trimmed approximately 25 per cent below that of the last two years.

The Governor further recommended that through another constitutional amendment municipalities be authorized to borrow up to 7½ per cent of their assessed valuations, instead of the present 5 per cent limit. He suggested that a special election be held next September to submit the proposed amendments to the people.

The budget totaled $16,533,348 for the fiscal years 1934 and 1935, a cut of $5,217,144 from the present biennium. As presented the budget would offset an estimated $2,500,000 annual revenue loss. The Highway Commission, the Department of Education, and the University of Maine received the most severe blows. The Highway Commission lost a total of $1,057,290 for each of the two years. More than $500,000 was slived from the Department of Education for each year.

BARROWS TO TEACH IN BERLIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 26—Dr. David Prescott Barrows, formerly president of the University of California, has been appointed visiting Roosevelt professor in the University of Berlin for the academic year 1933-34, it was announced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, today. The appointment was made on the nomination of the president of Columbia University, the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction and the rector and senate of the University of Berlin.

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LOREE TO ASK PLACE ON N. Y. C. DIRECTORATE

D. & H. Head Claims Seat by Purchase of 10 P. C. Stock Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Application is about to be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a place for Mr. Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company and one or two of his associates on the board of directors of the New York Central Railroad following the purchase of a 10 per cent interest in the New York Central by Mr. Loree's company.

Announcement of this acquisition, which was made with the coöperation and approval of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., followed a meeting of the Delaware & Hudson directors yesterday. It was interpreted as one of the major developments in the financial situation, made possible only through the sharp decline in prices of railroad stocks, which enabled the D. & H. to obtain this large block of N. Y. C. stock from surplus funds and without affecting to great extent its liquid condition.

While Mr. Loree would not make public what he paid for his new interest in the New York Central, estimates in Wall Street place his expenditure at about $10,000,000. This is based on a cash value of $20 a share for 500,000 shares of New York Central stock. New York Central capitalization runs close to 5,000,000 shares.

The purchase by Mr. Loree has many striking features. One of these is that the D. & H., a small railroad, under Mr. Loree's management, wisely held on to a large cash reserve which it received through the hypothecating of coal properties and later through the sale of its controlling interest in the Lehigh Valley and the Wabash Railroads to the Pennsylvania system for $63,000,000 cash. With this reserve surplus Mr. Loree and his associataes have now obtained a dominant interest in one of the big American trunk lines whose assets amount to almost $2,000,000,000.

Another striking feature is that Mr. Loree, in point of years one of the oldest of the great railroad heads in the country, has displaced the Vanderbilt family as owner of the largest block of shares in the 12,500-mile railroad system which was brought together by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Still another is that only a few months ago the New York Central and three other big eastern trunk lines proposed to take over and allocate jointly to themselves the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, which is owned by the Delaware & Hudson Company.

The Delaware & Hudson road protested strongly against this arbitrary proposal and was upheld by the I. C. C. Mr. Loree's coup announced yesterday gives him a big block of the stock of the road which would have absorbed his line.

Neither Mr. Loree nor persons close to him would discuss the effect of their New York Central purchase on the four-party merger plan of the eastern trunk lines.

Boundary Disputes Await Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

plants, a lighter green than the jungles close by, grew slowly month by month as white men, Negroes and natives worked away at cultivation and cut from the plants new fruit, bananas, that later gave to Guatemala and Honduras one of its two main sources of income.

Time passed and in 1915 the Cuyamel Fruit Company, with plantations on Honduran territory, requested permission of the Guatemalan Government to extend a railroad line one mile into the Motagua Valley. The road was to extend across land claimed by Guatemala. Permission was granted and trouble began to brew, for the fruit company did not stop at one mile but carried almost to the banks of the river. It passed through land claimed by Guatemala and likewise claimed by Honduras. Trouble came closer and closer, since the main railroad line in Guatemala flanked the left side of this river toward the sea and, at a certain point, branched off to enter the disputed ground.

In 1917 serious armed conflicts broke out between the two nations. The United States Department of State offered its good offices. A year later Guatemala and Honduras sent representatives to a Washington conference. A temporary boundary line, based on the status quo, was drawn up by the American Geographical Society. Its report revealed that Guatemala actually did control the greater part of the Motagua Valley but that out of 4000 miles surveyed only 178 square miles were definitely under dispute, besides 46 miles of railroad right-of-way belonging to the Cuyamel Railroad Company. The report was satisfactory enough as far as it went but the fundamental question of a reliable boundary line remained unsolved. Matters remained as they were before the conference.

Washington Tenders Services

More time passed while Guatemala and Honduras watched each other across the Motagua River, and the camp fires of troops bivouacked upon the banks shone fitfully through deep, blue tropical nights. Then came 1927 and a Honduran advance farther into the disputed territory. War loomed and the United States proposed a new conference to be held at Cuyamel, Honduras. The meeting took place and again nothing worthwhile happened although the American Government sought to have the dispute placed in the hands of an International Central American Tribunal.

The United States did not give up, and, in January, 1930, persuaded the two republics to convene once more in Washington. "Yankee imperialism" was in full force, according to the jingo press dispatches from South America. How unjustifiable these dispatches were the Honduran delegate, Señor Mariano Vásquez, made clear the opening day of the conference, when, in reply to an address of welcome by the American Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, he declared that "the friendly exhortation to reconciliation of two sister nations and, above all, the readiness which the enlightened Government of this great republic (the United States) has always shown to promote the welfare and harmony of our countries deserves our full recognitions and gratitude for its nobility, generosity and impartiality."

The conference resulted in the appointment during 1930 of Guatemala-Honduras Special Boundary Tribunal with Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, as president, and Señor Dr. Luis Castro Urena, Costo Rican jurist, and Señor Dr. Emilio Bello Codesido, Chilean jurist, as the other members. Señor Benjamin Cohen (present Chargé d'Affaires at the Chilean Embassy) was elected to serve as secretary. On Jan. 23, 1933, the tribunal handed down its verdict. A boundary dispute had been settled without resorting to war.

Definitive Boundary Fixed

Guatemala and Honduras were advised that they would retain practically the same territory that was in their possession when the dispute was turned over to the tribunal. In fixing the definitive boundary the decision went on to declare that the tribunal "had regard to the facts of actual possession, to the question of whether possession by one party had been acquired in good faith and without invading the rights of the other party, and to the relation of territory actually occupied to that which is yet unoccupied." The unoccupied area refers to land waiting development some distance inland near the Merendon range of mountains.

Under the territorial claims made before the tribunal, Honduras had the most to gain. Its contention was based on extent of administrative control held, at the time independence was achieved, by the colonial entities which became the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras. In other words, its claim extended through the region west of the Motagua River, dividing the two nations, to British Honduras, and including Guatemala's Atlantic seaport, Puerto Barrios. Guatemala, on the other hand, sought to extend its possessions south and east of the Motagua River to include Omoa on the Atlantic coast and the banana lands of Cuyamel. The claims of both nations were denied by the tribunal.

For a matter of record, the decision is given as follows: "The tribunal has thus been able to establish the definitive boundary between the two republics from the boundary of El Salvador, on the south, to the Atlantic Ocean, on the north, the line traversing the territory in dispute. From the boundary of El Salvador to a point near the confluence of the Managua and Motagua Rivers, the tribunal has deemed it to be just to the respective parties to establish definitive boundary, with a few exceptions where departure was necessary to make a practicable boundary.

Developments Recognized

"From a point near the confluence of the Managua and Motagua Rivers to the Atlantic Ocean, that is, in the territory east and south of the Motagua River, the definitive boundary has been fixed with appropriate regard to the developments made by each of the parties in good faith since the time of independence.

"Guatemala is confirmed in her possession of the territory north and west of the Motagua River, and also of the territory lying east and south of that river to the extent that she has taken control in good faith since independence; and Honduras is confirmed in the possession of Omoa and the Cuyamel area, which she has held for about 100 years, and of her developments to the west of the Merenden Range, to which she is found to be fairly entitled."

Under the terms by which the tribunal was appointed during 1930 the above decision has decided "finally and without appeal" a dispute which treaties in 1845, 1895 and 1914 could not settle, and which conference during 1917 and 1927 left dangling in the air.

Little Isles Raise Big Questions

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JAPANESE MANDATE IN PACIFIC

Map Indicates Position of Saipan and Palau, Scene of Harbor Works, Which Were the Subject of Naval Base Allegations Before League Commission.

JAPANESE DENY PLANS FOR NAVY BASE IN PACIFIC

League Accepts Tokyo's Explanation of Works on Mandated Islands

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 26—The Sino-Japanese dispute and the prospect of Philippine independence have focused an unusual amount of attention upon the publication of the Mandates Commission's minutes, which reveal an interpellation of Japan regarding the construction of alleged naval bases in the mandated islands of the Pacific.

When Mr. Nobumi Ito, deputy director of the Japanese delegation to the League of Nations, appeared before the commission on Nov. 11 last to make his annual report of the administration of the mandated islands in the Pacific, he was asked whether the report was true that Japan was building a submarine base there. These islands lie between Hawaii and the Philippines, and have considerable importance from the viewpoint of naval strategy. Mr. Ito said that the committee could rest assured that the Japanese would respect their undertakings under the terms of the mandate not to establish any military or naval base in territories intrusted to it.

Mr. Ito told the Monitor correspondent that the accusations published against Japan in certain newspapers were "absurd." He presumed they arose from harbor developments undertaken by Japan. Anyone with slightest knowledge of naval affairs, he declared, would realize no such works were necessary for a submarine base. The only requirements for this purpose would be the maintenance of a fuel oil supply station in the islands.

Tokyo Sends Denial

Mr. Ito was asked last November to obtain a statement from his Government on the question and Tokyo sent a flat denial. The Mandates Commission, in its report to the League Council, merely stated: "With reference to a rumor regarding the establishment of a naval base, the commission is glad to note a statement made by the accredited Japanese representative, and subsequently confirmed by the Government in following terms: 'The report is unfounded. The Government has not contemplated and has not the intention in future of contemplating the establishment of a naval base in the islands under the mandate.'"

The League accepts the Japanese statement and anticipates no further action unless evidence to the contrary is presented from an authoritative source.

The question was first raised in the commission by Miss Valentine Dannevig of Norway, the only woman member, who referred to a statement in an article by the well-known journalist, Mr. William Martin, in the Journal de Genève. Throughout the Japanese dispute Mr. Martin has been extremely critical of Japan and his articles are published in book form under the title "Japan Versus the League of Nations."

Marquis Alberto Theodoli, of Italy, chairman of the Mandates Commission, observed that it was reported from another source (presumably American) that a naval base had been established in the western part of the archipelago in the direction of Hawaii. He also noted that in its annual reports the mandatory power made no reference to the execution of the military or naval clauses of the mandate since 1925. In 1927 expenditure on the port improvements had suddenly risen from 94,145 yen (about $47,072) to 307,896 yen.

Improvements Aid to Sugar

Mr. Ito replied that the increased expenditure was due to increase of the sugar trade, which necessitated the enlarging of the entrance of the channel at Port Panapako in Saipan Island of the Marianne group. The chairman referred to Japan's proposed expenditure of $500,000 on harbor works.

Dr. William Rappard, Swiss member of the commission, who is widely known in America as professor and lecturer, remarked that these rumors were current in America. It was then that Mr. Ito was asked to obtain a statement from his Government. Mr. Daniel Van Rees, Dutch member of the commission, opposed making any mention of this matter in the commission's report to the Council, but finally accepted the view of the majority.

As America appears to be more interested in this question than any other country, further action by the League will probably depend upon American initiative.

BUY-AT-HOME PLAN HELD 'NO SOLUTION'

Buying at home is no solution for the economic troubles of the world, Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, told the Rotary Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler yesterday. Citing statistics showing that the nations of the world had bought more goods from the United States than the United States had bought from them, he said the tariff problem has become more complex because of the excess of commodities throughout the world.

"We are living in an age," Mr. O'Brien declared, "when for good or evil we have pretty well shot the world trade to a very low ebb, both in price and quantity. Europe is in the same situation that this country would be in if each state set up tariff laws against the other states."

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YALE MEMORIAL TABLET IS SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26—Yale today made public a photograph of the tablet which the university will place on the wall of Pershing Hall in Paris in memory of the 227 Yale men killed in the World War. The tablet was designed by Mr. George H. Snowden, instructor in sculpture in the Yale School of the Fine Arts and Prix de Rome winner in 1927.

In the competition for the commission to execute and complete the tablet, won by Mr. Snowden, a second prize of $75 was won by Mr. Raymond G. Berger of Brunswick, Maryland. The third prize, $25, went to Mr. Theodore Cotillo of East Boston, Mass. The prices were given through the generosity of Laurence V. Benet of Paris.

NEGRO PAGEANT PRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A pageant presenting seven scenes in history of the Negro, from his African origin through his experiences in America to his present status, in a musical form was given at Clark University here recently.

INDUSTRY URGED TO HOLD FUND FOR WORK RELIEF

Responsibility of Trade for Unemployment Noted in Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A report by the National Industrial Conference Board proposing a program of unemployment reserves for American industry and stressing the importance of prompt, concerted action by industrial leaders to guide and shape legislation on this subject, will be issued within the next few days, it was announced here today. The report will contain the result of an intensive study of unemployment reserve plans during the last year by the conference board research staff, aided by an advisory committee composed of some of the nation's most prominent business and personnel heads.

"There are several cogent reasons why industry should act in this matter," the conference board announcement today says. "First, it is recognized that industry has a responsibility in relation to unemployment, which involves an obligation to assist its stable and permanent workers to protect themselves against vicissitudes of employment in normal times. This responsibility should be met; industry should do its fair share toward the solution of the unemployment problem. Second, action by industry for the establishment of private unemployment reserve plans would help to reduce the dimensions of unemployment in general. It would at least effect a partial solution of the problem by providing for considerable groups of the stable and permanent workers.

"Third, a program of unemployment reserves that was generally agreed upon by employers would set a standard or model that would influence the character of legislation on this subject.

"If, as recent developments clearly indicate, legislation of some kind is inevitable, industry should take measures for shaping the course of legislation, particularly for preserving to employers the right to establish and operate their own plans. The most effective way to combat objectionable proposals of legislation is to offer sound alternative proposals of a constructive character that will command the support of legislators and the public generally."

The study, which is now being printed, will review and analyze various unemployment reserve plans, both public and private, now in effect or proposed, including the Wisconsin law and measures recommended by various state unemployment commissions. The board stresses that the Legislatures of 43 states will be in regular session this year and that in most, if not in all these state Legislatures, proposal for the establishment of state-wide unemployment insurance or reserves will be introduced and strongly supported.

"Confronted with this situation," it continues, "industry cannot afford to pursue a policy of inaction. It is important that agreement should be reached among employers on the fundamentals of a sound and effective program of unemployment reserves that might reasonably be supported as a substitute for dubious proposals of unemployment insurance."

'PAYING' STADIUM ASKED FOR SCHOOLS

Immediate construction of an inclosed municipal stadium where inter-high school athletic events might be held on a paying basis, was urged in a letter from Mr. William A. Reilly, chairman of the Boston School Committee, to Mayor James M. Curley yesterday. Mr. Reilly asked that the Mayor call a conference of heads of the departments to devise means for establishing such a stadium.

It is Mr. Reilly's hope that such an athletic field might be completed in time for the beginning of the fall session next September. It soon would become self-supporting, he thought, and by means of admission charges, schools could purchase their necessary athletic equipment instead of depending upon each individual school to meet such bills. The stadium also might be used for other outdoor events staged by amateur clubs or the city could use it for symphony concerts and various civic affairs.

BOSTON DECLARES RATE PREJUDICIAL

Ocean freight rates on coffee shipped from Colombian ports to New York City are $2 per long ton less than the rate charged to Boston, according to a complaint just filed before the United States Shipping Board by the Boston Port Authority, against three American steamship companies, one Japanese line and one Canadian line.

The Port Authority says that this is prejudicial to Boston shippers, giving undue preference to the Port of New York, in violation of sections 16 and 17 of the Shipping Act of 1916. None of the respondents, members of the East Coast Colombian Steamship Lines Conference, except the United Fruit Company, at present serve the Port of Boston by direct call.

BETTER CONTROL OF CITY BUDGETS BY STATE URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

levy or in any individual item of a municipal budget if, after a hearing, it appears justified.

"If money exceeding the amount of the announced appropriation is spent, a penalty of 25 per cent of the excess may be recovered, in addition to the costs of the action brought in the form of a suit by the State. Taxpayers have also the right to oppose any bond issue over $5000 on the grounds of the purpose for which it is specified, the kind of improvement involved and the question of whether the circumstances of the community will permit the incurring of such additional obligations.

"An organized set-up of this kind guarantees fair representation to the minorities' interests, but forces them to prove a case in order to obtain a favorable ruling by the state board."

Senator Wragg reviewed the financing expenses of several Massachusetts municipalities, especially those of Fall River, where, he said, "a succession of short-sighted city administrations" caused the inflation of valuations to an amount "more than double that justified by the actual cash value of the property involved." He told how taxpayers revolted and obtained large abatements from the courts, with the result that the city's credit was destroyed and no new loans could be negotiated.

"A state board was appointed and given dictatorial powers," he continued. "It slashed the salaries of municipal employees by 20 per cent, reduced the personnel of the school department and established a commissary system to provide the necessaries of life to those on the city's public welfare list at a minimum cost."

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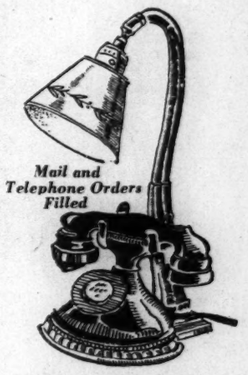
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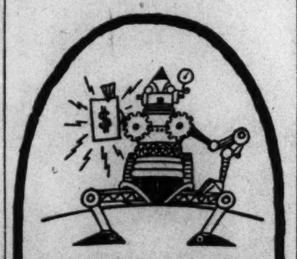
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They think that eventually there'll be no millionaires—no poverty-stricken old age.
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THAT PART OF HOUSEKEEPING ISN'T SO PLEASANT, IS IT, MILDRED?
I DON'T MIND IT, MOTHER. I WASH DISHES A NEW WAY. IT'S SO QUICK —SO EASY
TELL ME ABOUT IT —I HATE DISH WASHING
USE THIS SOAP—IT SOAKS OFF GREASE IN A JIFFY— AND IT'S SO EASY ON HANDS
Rinso
MILDRED'S RIGHT. RINSO MAKES DISHWASHING MUCH EASIER. AND DOESN'T IT MAKE THESE OLD POTS SHINE
"How these suds save work!" ...she tells mother
"REALLY—I can't understand why anyone still bothers with old-fashioned soaps! See what thick, creamy suds Rinso gives. Grease soaks loose from the dishes without any help from me. All I need to do is to rinse them in hot water—and let them drain dry. The dirtiest dishes—the greasiest pots and pans—soak spotless this easy way."
Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps—*suds in hardest water.* Millions of women use it on washday for whiter clothes without scrubbing or boiling. Wonderful suds for glassware, porcelain, tile, woodwork—*and all cleaning. So economical!* Get the BIG thrifty package.
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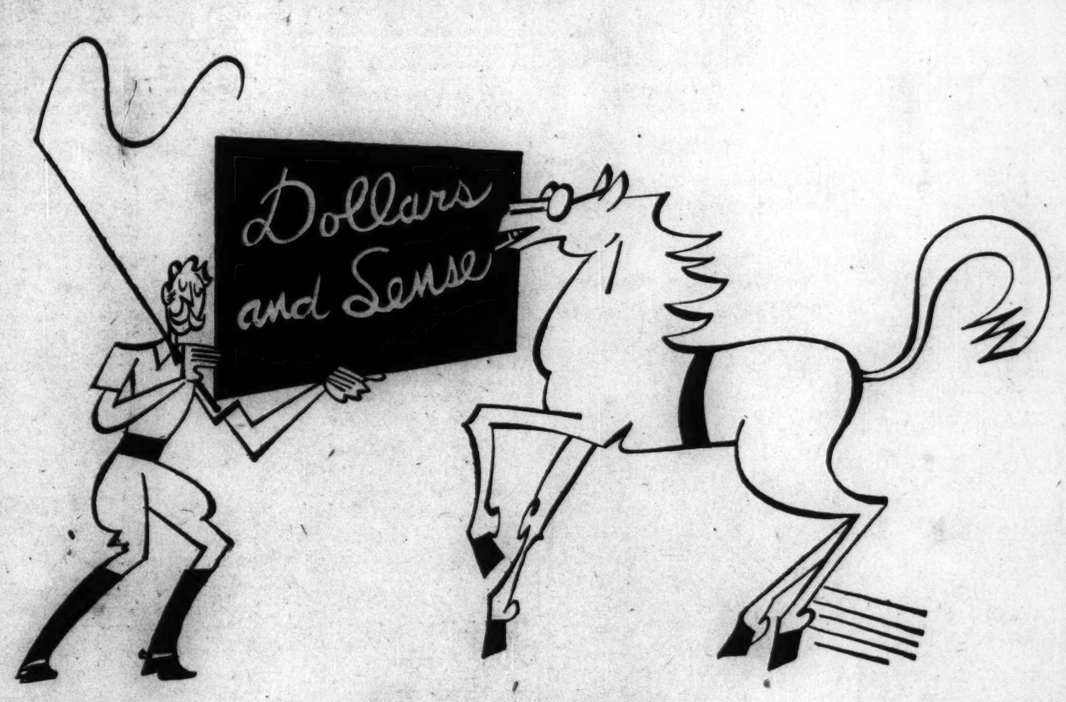

THE more shopping sense you have, the more dollars you'll have left in your purse at the end of the week.
Though the pun may be the lowest form of wit, shopping where you get the most for your money is certainly the highest form of wisdom.
Wise women know that they save money by buying their families' food at A & P. Yet years of experience has proved to them that the high quality of the food sold at A & P is never sacrificed for the sake of price-cutting.
At A & P economy of the right sort rules. Sensible shoppers know that it takes less cents to buy good food at A & P.
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NEW MOTORCAR IN EVERY THIRD YEAR ADVISED

Such Action Spells Economy for Average Owner, Dealers Say

Turning in one's automobile for a new model every three years spells economy for the average motorist, according to automobile dealers and salesmen at the Boston Automobile Show.

True, there are those who shake their heads in a businesslike manner and hold up one finger as representing the number of years they would keep a car, but others contend that the trade-your-car-in-every-year slogan was launched prior to the business slump by some clumsy salesman who put two and two together and got three.

But many motorists have added their own figures and found that they utilize the maximum of comfort and performance in their cars at a minimum of expense by keeping their machines for three years during which the average driver covers something like 25,000 to 30,000 miles.

First Year Depreciation

The first year's depreciation, which knocks about $320 off an $800 car valuation, is the deepest dent in the fender of the annual trade-in argument. Like all rules, however, this one has its exceptions. Salesmen and others who use their cars for business and click off 25,000 miles in one year have found it to their profit to have a new car annually.

Contrariwise, there is a large group who take their machines out on week-ends only for pleasure cruises and run off about 3000 to 4000 miles a year. At the end of seven years, these cars are oftentimes as efficient as when they left the factory. But that means nothing to the dealer who must count on reselling them, for there are few if any customers for an obsolete car, even though it is in perfect condition.

The three-year plan is based chiefly on modern car durability, taxes, depreciation and changes in designs. Conditions vary in localities and these must be seriously considered. But, by and large, the three-year plan based on dealer figures, affords a reasonably sound policy, it is declared.

On the average car selling around $800, the first year depreciation is set at $320, cutting the valuation to $480. The next year it will drop another $100 and at the end of three years, the turn-in value is about $285 in a normal market. Based on valuation, the percentage of depreciation is roughly 40, 20 and 25 for the three years, respectively. Excise taxes and certain insurance charges drop each year but beyond the third year, dealers say that if the car has been run the normal number of miles, there will be a steadily rising repair and renovation bill.

Avoid Heavy Repairs

So, the three-year plan aims to avoid heavy repairs, to get the best out of the car during its most economical years, to realize a substantial turn-in value, and at the same time to turn in a car that has a sufficient number of years left in it to make it an asset to the next person who buys it, thus keeping the used-car market mobile.

Arguments are presented in favor of the two-year turn-in plan, which would avoid even tire and battery replacements. But costs of accessories have been so depleted that other salesmen do not think it economically wise to take the first-year depreciation niche in the pocketbook every other year. In the lowest price bracket, the two-year argument holds the most water for the first-year cut is not as steep as on the more costly cars.

Further, it is explained that car designs are radically changed ordinarily in three-year cycles, so that a third-year car is just within the "modern" category.

Do dealers make a profit on used cars? Buick of Boston announces that it lost $50,000 last year. They try to take in used cars for exactly what they hope to sell them for. Commissions paid to salesmen count as losses and frequently the car is not salable for an equitable price. General Motors junking plan has helped a great deal to move the new car market. The factory pays up to $100 for cars with no resale value.

Relief Campaign Reaches $1,128,361

Contributions to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign Fund reached a new high level with a total of $1,128,361, it was reported from headquarters today. Funds received during the past 24 hours amounted to about $93,000, it was said.

Formation of a new committee to solicit former contributors to social agencies was also announced. This group, under the chairmanship of Mrs. A. Barr Comstock, will canvass about 50 suburban communities.

Private welfare agencies in the city already are asking for funds from the campaign to carry on their relief work, it was reported by Mr. Robert F. Herrick, chairman of the campaign. Mr. Herrick also stressed the need for action at this time.

American Red Cross Founded On Initiative of Clara Barton

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLARA BARTON

An open poll to determine the 12 greatest women leaders in the United States during the last 100 years was taken recently by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal, for the Hall of Fame at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. The names placed on this roll of honor in the order of votes received were: Mary Baker Eddy, Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley. This is the tenth of 12 articles on their careers.

Thirty-two nations were ahead of the United States in allying themselves with the Red Cross and there never would have been an American Red Cross perhaps but for Clara Barton—little in stature but large in resolute courage and strength; a New Englander, born in Oxford, Mass., and descendant of Edward Barton who came from England to Salem in 1640.

Clara Barton was 10 years younger than her next sister; she had two brothers and two sisters and perhaps they spoiled the baby of the family some. But the child got an early independence through alternately being left alone to devise her own occupations, and being urged to accept the occupations of others.

She early showed that she had no taste for being second in any undertaking and she might have stuck to school teaching, in which she engaged when she was 15, but for the fact that the school authorities thought the school had better have a male principal and Miss Barton made it speedily clear that she did not fancy herself as subordinate to such a figure.

Renowned in Social Service

Concise action was evidently her bent, and she took the initiative in many phases of the activities about her. From her school teaching, which lasted 18 years, radiated an abundance of useful variations upon the fundamental theme of social service.

In 1854 she went to Washington and found a job in the Patent Office. In April, 1861, the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment arrived in the capital, and there was lots to be done; many of the men had lost their baggage, coming through Baltimore, and Miss Barton fell to and helped fill in the deficiencies.

After the Battle of Bull Run she heard almost unbelievable stories of conditions on the field, due to lack of supplies. She decided the easiest way to get supplies quickly was to tell people she needed them, so she hurried off and put an advertisement in the Worcester Spy, and such quantities of things poured in she set up a distributing agency. And at this juncture was the final mold of her career set.

In July, 1862, she got permission from Surgeon-General Hammond to go on transports for the purpose of distributing comforts and nursing the wounded. Except possibly for a short period she never had any official connection with the army. She simply recognized a need, took stock of her capabilities to oversee the filling of it, and developed herself as a constantly broadening agency of mercy.

Practical Philanthropy

For four years after the war ended she hunted for missing soldiers. Some she found. Some could not be found. In 1869 she went abroad to rest, but there was no rest for her once she perceived the fact of the International Red Cross of Geneva. She stayed in Strasbourg, ostensibly resting, but she found destitute women and children needing help, and before she knew it she was at work again.

She went to Geneva and some officials there said to her, "Why does not the United States join the Red Cross?" and she said, "I don't know, I'm sure; I'll find out." She underwent periodic intervals of physical frailty; but she never meant to leave off the idea of establishing the Red Cross in the States. And here her childhood habit of getting her own way came to her help.

She tried to get President Hayes to help her revise the position taken in Secretary Seward's day, against joining. The President wouldn't. But President Garfield did, and on May 21, 1881, the National Society of the Red Cross was founded. Before President Garfield could actually recommend the adoption of the Geneva Convention he was assassinated, but President Arthur and Secretary Blaine obtained confirmation from Congress in March, 1882.

Clara Barton was not a reformer, as we understand the term. She saw places in the social fabric that needed correcting, she summoned her patriotism and philanthropy, initiative, inflexible will, tenacity of purpose and devotion to human welfare and saw that they were corrected. She was a big woman, Clara Barton, and only five feet tall.

Scrip Not Regarded As a Threat to Money

(Continued from Page 1)

which the skill and man-power of a farmer, say, is facilitated in exchange with that of a common laborer, or of a carpenter, and the like.

Ordinary money, it is explained here, represents gold, or a store of value. In the period of an acute business slump, like the present, there are plenty of people who don't have money, but who have either a surplus of goods to sell, have some trade skill, or just plain energy for use in day labor.

In many communities in the United States banks have closed, and left people quite cut off from their store of wealth. These people are reduced to a system of barter.

But even this is cumbersome, and the next step is to organize a system of scrip. This provides a medium of barter-exchange, and when enough people come into the plan, as they have in communities like Salt Lake city, Utah, Hawarden, Iowa, Evanston, Ill., and other towns, the whole community often can be aided in recovery from its inability to exchange services.

The two chief permanent advantages of the use of barter scrip, as it is seen here, are the lesson in coöperation which it teaches; and the knowledge that wealth does not spring from banks, but from human labor, whether physical or skilled. At the same time, officials are quick to admit the real immediate importance which scrip is having in meeting unemployment. It is establishing a purchasing medium in many communities which is providing work and food for thousands of men who would otherwise be unemployed.

It is possibly priming the pump for a release of consumer demand over the whole country, and if its extension continues to be as rapid as it has been in the past few months, this secondary money system, which has the benefit neither of gold, silver nor government printing press, might have a profound effect on the revival of business.

North Carolina County To Print Scrip Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Cumberland County is going to use scrip for money and bids for the position of being the first in the State to put the move, already in force in several other sections of the country, into force.

The county commissioners decided to use scrip and immediately ordered plates for printing "money" here, for circulation next week. Denominations will be 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and $5 and initial issue will total $300. The commissioners expect the entire issue to total $5000.

A stamp costing two cents will be affixed to the reverse side of each bill every time it changes hands and when the stamps total the face value of the bill, it will be redeemed in United States currency. The county will use the scrip to pay small debts the county owes, such as fees to jurymen and witnesses. Merchants and others have agreed to accept the scrip.

Scrip Gains Headway

READING, Penna., Jan. 26 (AP)—Institution of the stamp scrip system of currency was under consideration today by the Reading Chamber of Commerce after it had been explained by Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University economist, who discussed with officials the possibility of putting the plan in operation.

ALFONSO LEASES VILLA

FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 26 (AP)—Former King Alfonso of Spain has leased a villa on a hill overlooking Florence and intends to make his home there for a part of each year.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss May W. Brandon, New York, N. Y.
Harlan E. Randall, Newburyport, Mass.
Miss Anna M. Wall, Silver Creek, N. Y.
Mrs. Alex Burley, Hamilton, Canada.
Miss Doris Burley, Hamilton, Canada.
May Daniels, Spring Valley, N. Y.
Miss S. J. Nienburg, Spring Valley, N. Y.
W. S. Lavallee, Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. W. S. Lavallee, Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Armandine Lavallee, Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruth G. Evans, Chicago, Ill.
Roy Oliver Evans, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Minnie W. Sinclair, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Jennie L. Jessen, Attleboro, Mass.
Florence Brower, New York, N. Y.
Bertha R. Palmer, Bismarck, N. D.
Horace M. Wigney, Bronxville, N. Y.

SAFEGUARDING OF ACTIVITY FOR CHILDREN URGED

Welfare Work Must Not Suffer From Curtailment, Parsons Says

Regardless of pressure to economize and curtail various public and quasi-public activities, the needs of the child must be adequately met, Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Child Welfare Council, told the Travelers Aid Society of Boston, Inc., yesterday, at the annual meeting of that body in the home of Miss Rose Dexter on Beacon Street.

Safeguards must be enlisted, he said, to insure that the child comes out of the present emergency with none of the scars and handicaps that would hamper him in living happily and constructively. Inferentially alluding to current attacks on expenditures for education and social service, he declared "society cannot afford to neglect any of the things that an age of enlightenment has provided to assure that children meet the exigiencies of life with the best possible equipment."

Briefly outlining the work and objectives of the Massachusetts Child Welfare Council, he said it was effected to meet the need for dealing with the child as a complete entity. Most of the services provided in the State were of a highly specialized nature, he explained, while this council, composed of 23 representatives of as many special services to children, aims to coördinate all services and mold them to the needs of the whole child.

The Travelers Aid society that yearly helps those who have lost their tickets, who do not speak English, who are classed as delinquents and runaways, found its work multiplied twofold this year by the boys and girls who are wandering about the country in search of work or adventure. This tremendous increase in transients has been instrumental in the society ending the year with a deficit of $2500, the first such in its history.

The society is believed to have taken the lead in meeting this problem of unstable youth through promoting arrangements with the home communities of the wanderers to induce their return. In 1866, the date of the society's inception, Boston was faced with an influx because of industrial expansion, this year it faces an influx because of industrial contraction, and the army that enters, over the roads, on freights or by boats are for the most part a hopeless army.

Of the total number helped, about 57 per cent traveled by rail, 20 per cent hitch-hiked and 19 per cent came by bus, while the remainder came by boat, automobile and interurban car lines.

The officers elected included: Mr. I. Tucker Burr, president; Mr. John L. Grandin and Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, vice-presidents; Miss Sophie Friedman, secretary, and Mr. Prescott Bigelow, treasurer.

British Note Widens Scope of Debt Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

istration become known, will guide evolving events.

In congressional circles here, however, the increasing tenseness of the atmosphere became evident. Several speakers from both parties criticized Mr. Roosevelt's action in opening debt discussions at all. Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California was even more vigorous than usual in his condemnation of the British desire to end the international debt burden all around.

Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, Democratic leader of the House, and a prospective Speaker, undertook to reassure his aroused colleagues by stating that he did not think negotiations with debtors "will amount to anything as far as cancellation or reduction of foreign debts go." He expected the talks to pave the way for tariff reductions at the world economic conference.

And at the White House the "bargaining" thesis was reënunciated with greater vigor than ever. Debtors were reminded that their contribution to the world situation would be a stabilization of their currencies forthwith.

Seek Equalizing Tariffs

A caucus of House Republicans also moved yesterday for prompt action to raise tariffs against products from countries with depreciated currencies. The proposal is not expected to mature at the present session, however, and in the next session the political situation will be entirely altered.

But this revival of the gold standard issue was another means of throwing into sharp distinction the official British and American positions. President Hoover felt, it was explained, that currencies must be stabilized or tariffs in America increased. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a few hours earlier, had said that if war debts payments continued, currencies must be lowered further and tariffs in Europe increased.

All these indications mark the gulf now yawning between London and Washington. But everybody agrees that it is well the gulf is now frankly recognized, instead of being camouflaged. When British experts, now expected here next month, arrive they will be able with their American colleagues to clear away the underbrush. The task is great. But upon it, in the soberest judgment of the most experienced observers, world restoration depends.

ECONOMY GROUP GETS AVERAGE GIFT OF $3

Declaring the average contribution to the Massachusetts branch of the National Economy League to be under $3, Mr. Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the state branch, labeled as "absolutely untrue" charges by the Equal Tax League that the National Economy League is supported by contributions from bankers, railroads, insurance companies, telephone companies and power interests.

The Massachusetts branch has never received a contribution of more than $700, he said. Asserting that income tax returns have shrunk to a point that threatens the solvency of municipalities, he called for a speedy and voluntary acceptance by public employees of a fair reduction in wages and salaries.

Japan Good Will Tourists Discuss Trade Relations

Japan will go to the World Economic Conference anxious that the other nations settle the war debt issue and that they effect a general lowering of world trade barriers, so that normal international trade may be resumed, according to Mr. T. R. Makiyama, member of the Japan Good Will Tour in the United States, in Boston today.

In an effort to foster more friendly relations between the people of the United States and Japan, four young men, three of them students of Japanese universities, the other, an American graduate of University of Oregon, are speaking to audiences throughout the country, and plan to skirt the Atlantic seaboard southward into Mexico and embark from San Francisco after appearing in most of the major cities of the United States.

Citing the logical reciprocity possible between Japan as a producer of raw materials and the United States as a producer of manufactured products, Mr. Makiyama stressed the importance of developing strong economic bonds between the two nations.

The other members of the tour are Mr. Tad Yamada, a law student of Meiji University, and Mr. K. Sumomogi, student of English literature at Doshisha University. Mr. Makiyama of Tokyo is a student in the research department of Chuo University. The tour is sponsored by the Oriental Culture Society, and is indorsed by the Rotary of Japan, the Japan-American Society, Prince Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers, and by the Pan-Pacific Union. Mr. Roger A. Pfaff is American adviser of the students.

GOVERNOR VISITS ST. JOHN'S

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 26—Governor and Lady Anderson made an official landing here yesterday, being received by the Premier, Mr. F. C. Alderdice; various ministers, and guards of navy and army veterans. Cheering crowds thronged the pier and lined the route to Government House.

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The Editor's Puzzle

48

~~If~~ Virtually every im~~portant~~ portant ~~book scarce~~ ~~print~~ magazine ~~of any reputation whatever~~ ~~but~~ who has proclaimed her one of the greatest actresses, if not the greatest, ~~actress~~ on the stage ~~of the world, bar none~~ today. The critics not only have praised her performances, but her off-stage personality.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

THE HOME FORUM

In Search of Old Masters

THERE are countries from which one expects great things, chiefly because great things have been written about them, or great pictures have been painted of them, or great deeds have been done for them. Among these Holland stands high, for greater deeds have been done for it and greater pictures painted of it than of any country of its size in all the world. It is only natural to expect that one should see in Holland something of the beauty that the old Dutch saw, and should be able to appreciate a little the land for which its people have fought the wind and the sea through a thousand years. For me the spirit of Holland has always been embodied in those pictures, the friendly interiors of spotless houses, flat landscapes and high roofs, windmills and cattle and rough human faces.

It is almost impossible to think of a moment of man's life, or an aspect of his work, that was not painted and often by the Dutch masters of their prolific century. Cities seen from afer over the ice, the whitewashed interiors of brick cathedrals, red walls and black and white tiled floors—they painted every view of their buildings, and for me the best of these is Vermeer's view of Delft, his home. It is a picture to remember and to love, the red-brick buildings, the play of sun and shadow on the steep, tiled roofs, the women moving about the doors, and in front the still waters of the canal. It is a town sitting for its portrait.

* * *

This picture was in my mind when I sought Delft on a hot Sunday in August. The sky was an unflecked blue, and the water was alive with boats, canoes and motor-launches, bright bathing-dresses and sun-tanned arms. Beyond the canal lay Delft, but I searched in vain to recognize the spot from which Vermeer had painted his picture. The ancient town was gone, and in its place had sprung up a new one of modern houses, still of red brick but adequately windowed and far more comfortable than the old. And, best of all, the new buildings are still praiseworthy, for the Dutch are the true masters of brick and have kept it within the simple lines to which it is suited. In England such a row of houses would have alternated between Italian porticoes and a Tudor veneer of matchboard beams and plaster; here all was Dutch and all good. Between the houses and the canal were little gardens, where parents reclined in deck-chairs under umbrellas and fair-haired children played in the sun.

The Dutch were great flower-painters and are still great flower-growers, but around Hillegom the blaze of the spring flowers was over and the bulbs were dug up and drying on the sandy soil between rows of yellow lupins or blanching oats. Only the gladioli were in full bloom, beds of rich color, yellow and white and pink, scarlet and purple. There is a charm about such masses of color that is difficult to describe. They should seem no more than crude rectangles, tastelessly disposed, but they do not; and, whether they are Dutch bulb fields or German dahlia gardens or Belgian begonia beds, the effect of beauty is complete and delightful. Perhaps it is his preoccupation with flowers that makes the Dutch gardener neglect his grass, but it is certain that the lawns of Holland are far below the standard of the flowers. Sometimes the ground is hoed clean, so that the flowers have no backing except their own leaves and the brown of the earth; sometimes the grass is allowed to grow long, and gray and black rabbits disport themselves therein, penned from escape by the water-filled ditches that surround every house; and often an indifferent lawn is spotted with garden statuary, laboring elves and strange birds.

* * *

Holland is the supreme example of what is called ribbon-development. The foundation of the country is the river and canal system; and from long years of diking the river beds have silted up until the water is several feet above the level of the flat land, and the tall sails of the barges may be seen creeping up the canals far above the tops of the houses. In such a land, road construction is dear, the tops of the dikes are utilized, and beside these roads the houses are built. On the main roads the houses form a continuous line, each house with its little bridge over the side canal, and here and there a gate through to the long fields beyond, *chevaux-de-frise* of iron spikes, and the inevitable sign "Verboden toegang." But on the sideroads, especially in the arable part of the flat land, the houses are farther apart; and often the road runs alone between rows of tall trees which have been trimmed, for firewood or to lengthen the bole, until only a tuft of branches crowns each slender, crooked trunk. On either side stretch out the flat, interminable fields, and the road runs on until trees and road seem to meet. So it was when Hobbema painted the "Avenue at Middelharnis." In the picture a muddy road runs, between rows of tall trees, on and on until it seems that the woman in the foreground must have been traveling forever. So are the roads today. The muddy track has been replaced by brick wheelways, the woman would now be riding a bicycle; but the vast, empty fields, the tall, trimmed trees, are still there, the sense of distance and the great, wide arch of sky.

* * *

The fields which Cuyp and Potter knew were never empty. There were cattle and sheep in them, close-fleeced, white-faced sheep and black and white or red and white cows. They are there still, the sheep gleaning a meager livelihood along the roadsides and dikes while the best of everything is reserved for the cows. The landscape has not greatly changed since Cuyp's day; the green grass, misty water and cloud-veiled blue sky; although the high-roofed farmhouses have become rare and in some districts have disappeared altogether, and the cattle are still much the same, gaunt, coarse-headed, shaggy beasts which defy many of the rules for the shape of milking cattle and yet fill the cheese vats excellently well. The black and white type, which now has spread all over the world, is still the most usual in Holland, a yellow-red and white coming a close second; and there is also a white-faced red cow, like a raw-boned Hereford, which Cuyp seems never to have painted. Lean, shapeless bulls graze in the pastures among herds of strangely mixed type, but the sturdy Dutch farmer, clattering in his clogs between the milking pen and the iron caldron in the red-brick dairy, seems content and prosperous enough.

Greatest of all the old masters of Holland, however, were the portrait painters, and the types which Rembrandt and Hals painted have not changed with time. The men sitting at their doorways in the evenings have the same coarse-featured, intelligent faces as the burghers who sat in turbans or helmets to have their portraits done by Rembrandt van Rijn; and on the road a fleet of bicycles carries one of those jolly families of Hals, the youngest pair sharing a mount with their father, one of them mounted on a tiny saddle before him and holding to the handle bars, another riding in a wicker seat on the carrier behind, a constellation of yellow and brown heads. More than in any country of Europe, the people are recognizably of their own land. On the one side they blend with the kindred Flemings, on the other with the Germans; but throughout the country there is a type of countenance which is unmistakably Dutch and is seen nowhere else, deep-set eyes, high cheek bones and thin, parted lips slightly protruding—the face of a race which has built itself a beautiful land out of the waste marshes of the sea.

J. S. ERSKINE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Winter Evening

The long low ranges of the hills
Are glistening now in white,
And in the sky, gray, scudding clouds,
Are hurrying toward the night.
The sun has lost the radiant glow
It spread over hill and valley,
And hummocks huge, and banks of snow,
Cast opal shadows, long and low.
The snow birds, slowly, homeward go.
Far on the hill tops, pine trees tall,
Stand sentinel, and seem to touch the sky.
Now in the valley silence broods, and all
Is still, save the coyote's mournful cry.

HELEN DEAN.

A Young Scottish Nobleman

The Highland Line in the Scottish mainland, though variously determined at times by political needs, has been clearly fixed by nature. The main battlement of the hills runs with a north-easterly slant from Argyll through the Lennox, and then turns northward so as to enclose the wide carselands of Tay. Beyond lie the tangled wildernesses stretching with scarcely a break to Cape Wrath; east and south are the Lowlands proper—on the east around Don and Dee and the Forfarshire Esks: on the south around Forth and Clyde, and embracing the hills of Tweed and Galloway. Scotland had thus two Borderlands—the famous line of march with England, and the line, historically less notable but geographically clearer, which separated plain from hill, family from clan, and for centuries some semblance of civilization from its stark opposite. The northern Border may be defined in its more essential part as the southern portion of Dumbarton and Lennox, the shire of Stirling, and the haughs of the lower Tay. There for centuries the Lowlander looked out from his towns and castles to the blue mountains where lived his ancestral foes. Dwelling on a frontier makes a hardy race, and from this northern Border came famous men and sounding deeds. Drummonds, Murrays, Erskines, and Grahams were its chief families, but most notably the last. What the name of Scott was in the glens of Teviot, the name of Graham was in the valleys of Forth and Earn. Since the thirteenth century they had been the unofficial wardens of the northern marches. . . .

James Graham, the only son of the fourth earl and Margaret Ruthven, was born in the year 1612, probably in the month of October—according to tradition, in the town of Montrose. . . . At the age of twelve Lord Graham was entrusted to a certain William Forrett, master of arts, to be prepared for the college of Glasgow. Thither he journeyed with a valet, two pages in scarlet, a quantity of linen and plate, a selection from his father's library, and his favourite white pony. He lived in the house of Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, the Lord Justice Clerk: it stood near the Townhead, and may have been one of the old manses of the canons of the Cathedral. The avenues to learning must have been gently graded, for he retained a happy memory of those Glasgow days and of Master Forrett, who in later years became the tutor of his sons. He seems to have read in Xenophon and Seneca, and an English translation of Tasso; but his favourite book, then and long afterwards, was Raleigh's *History of the World*, the splendid folio of the first edition. . . .

In those days the business of life crowded fast upon boyhood. After the university came marriage as the next step in a gentleman's education. Not far from Old Montrose stood the castle of Kinnaird, where Lord Carnegie dwelt with six pretty daughters. There Montrose had often visited, and there he fell in love with Magdalen, the youngest girl. The match was too desirable for opposition either from the Carnegies or from the young lord's guardians, and the children—Montrose was only seventeen—were married in the parish church of Kinnaird on November 10, 1629. . . . The famous Jameson portrait, given by Graham of Morphie as a wedding gift to the young countess, shows him in those years of meditation, when he was scribbling his ambitions in his copy of Quintus Curtius. It is a charming head of a boy, with its wide, curious grey eyes, the arched, almost fantastic, eyebrows, the delicate mobile lips. Life was to crush out the daintiness and gaiety, armour was to take the place of lace collar and silken doublet: but one thing the face of Montrose never lost—it had always an air of hope, as of one seeking for a far country.

—JOHN BUCHAN, in "Montrose." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. London: Thomas Nelson and Sons.)

Where the Fisher-Folk Live

The place of our sojourn this year by the sea was an ideal little spot—

"All sand and cliff and deep inrunning cave."

And these words of Tennyson's give a very true description of the shores around the peaceful village on the coast, with its little white cots above the golden stretch of sand, sunning themselves in the pure sunlight, sparkling in the clear air. It was an ideal spot for a peaceful sojourn; it is a fair picture to conjure up in the Autumn twilight. How often will steal back to my memory that little village by the sea, ever as vivid and as fair in color and detail as a picture fresh from an artist's easel; its quaint street, each little fisher-homestead with its well-stocked garden of old-world flowers. . . .

In the distance, back from the cliffs, stretched acres of wind-kissed forage, comprised of red sainfoin and giant crimson clover; and farther still stretched the ripening wheat, over which the cloud-shadows played at times, sketching on the miles of verdure most fanciful pictures.

But the village itself had the greatest charm: ordered and exact in its life day after day, with its home-coming of the fishers at dawn, and the greetings in the little harbor down below; night after night the sailing out of the boats, merry voices down the dim streets at the hour when the stars were born above the foam. Besides a score of fisher-homesteads a shop or two comprised the village. From open doors might be seen hanging from rafters the tangle of nets, or wives at the thresholds mending the rends in them—the work of stormy nights. A source of great delight were the gardens, not so much for the sake of the flowers, but because of the quaint names bestowed upon the blossoms. Honesty was a favorite flower, named by the fishers as "Silks-and-satins"; loved chiefly by most of us for its curious seed vessels, which glimmer like threaded moonstones. (This likeness of mine was verified when I discovered that the meaning of its name Lunaria, referred to the shape and color of the seed-vessels.) Alyseum Maritimum was known only by the name of "Snow-in-Summer," and the golden toad-flax around the garden gates as "Roving sailor."—In "From a Middlesex Garden," by ALFRED H. HYATT. (London: Philip Wellby, 1901.)

Engines

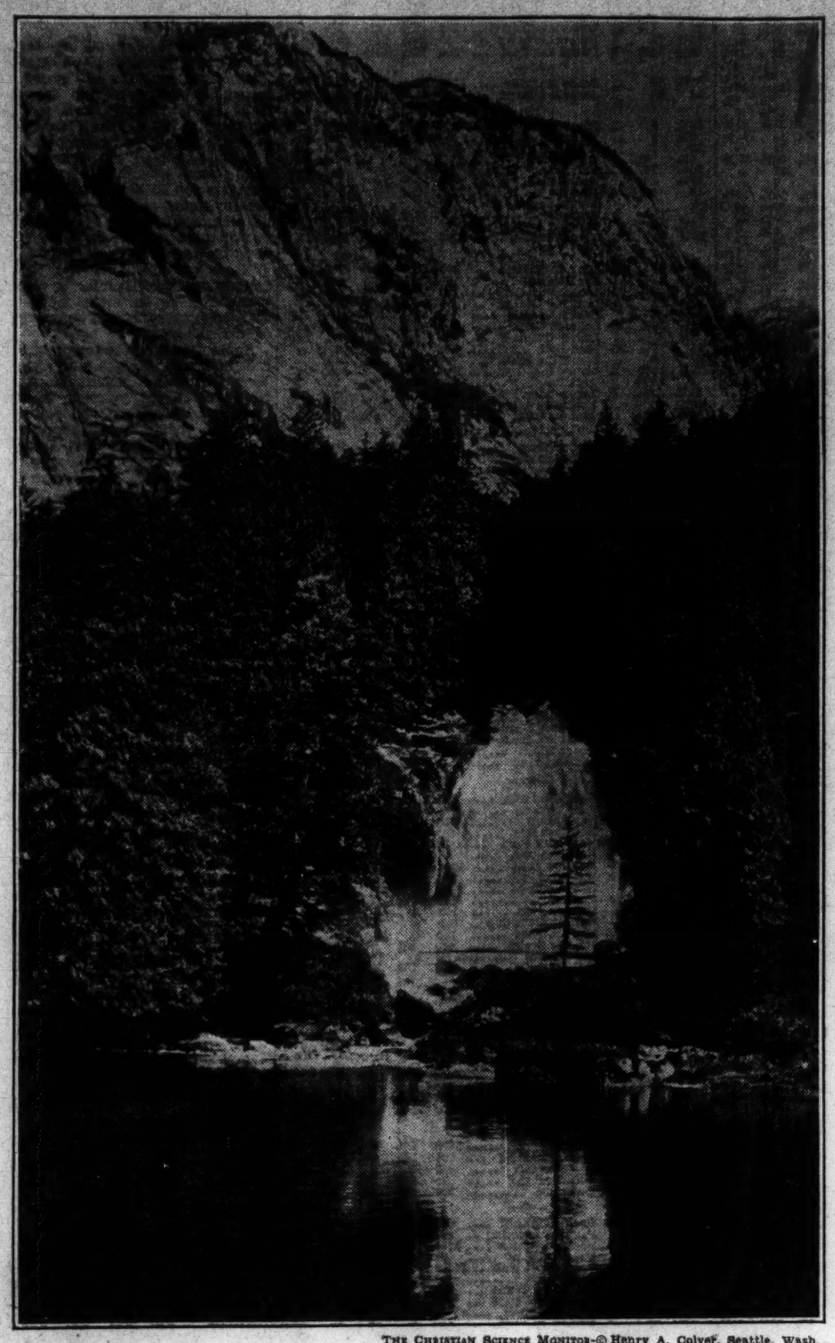
All night, ding-danging up and down the yards,
Incessant, clamoring mellowly, now near,
Loudly insistent, then far off and faintly calling back,
The sleepless engines cough, and whoop, and gasp,
Working or resting, panting, on the tracks.

Shocking the midnight with heroic blasts—
And sudden series of subsiding puffs,
They strain with mighty effort, or they slide
Relievedly into the distant dark.

Man made them and they are his pride.
They do his bidding, asking not for rest
By day or night.

I lie here now
And hear a freight train clunking slowly west.

—DONALD STEVENS, in *The Frontier*.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Henry A. Colvef, Seattle, Wash.

Where Fresh Waters Meet the Tide at Princess Louisa Falls, British Columbia

FROM their cave of stalwart, sheltering firs the fresh waters of these falls pour forth their glacial music to meet the rhythm of the ever rising and ebbing tides at the head of Princess Louisa Inlet. This inlet, or fjord, in the heart of the British Columbian coastal range, recalls to many travelers the grandeur of Norwegian scenery. Several of its mountains tower more than a mile above the tide.

In past centuries, Princess Louisa Falls lulled to sleep papooses of a Sechelt Indian tribe, or inspired with fresh courage the warrior and huntsman. Today the yachtsman of the Northwest sets his sail in northwesterly course, if he is of Seattle, Vancouver or Victoria, until he zigzags his way through the fringe of wooded islands which hides the inlets from a cruiser in the Gulf of Georgia. By day he bathes under the warmth of a Canadian sun and thrills with the ever-changing blues, grays and greens of the water. By night he marvels at the brightness of the starlight, gleaming on the glaciers crusted hundreds of feet above his head.

Into Princess Louisa Inlet go yachts, perhaps two hundred in a season, to anchor for a time beneath these Falls. The white spray envelops the prow of the vessel, as the only anchorage at the head of the inlet is so close to the Falls that one cannot avoid this fairy shower.

Men listen to the voice of the Falls. Sometimes a woman sings; at other times it is as though a great violinist draws his bow across the strings and then an organ plays.

Within sight and sound of Princess Louisa Falls, one may ask with the child poet, Hilda Conkling:

"What is water,
That pours silver,
And can hold the sky?"

Vivere nel Presente

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IN VISTA della grande parte che il tempo ha negli affari di questo mondo, è importante di arrivare ad una giusta concezione di questo soggetto. Nel "Glossary" di "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy definisce "tempo" in parte come segue (pag. 595): "Misurature mortali; limiti, nei quali sono ricapitolati tutti gli umani atti, pensieri, credenze, opinioni, sapere; materia; errore". Si vede in tal modo che il tempo riguarda soltanto un senso della vita materiale, errato, in opposizione alla realtà spirituale dell'essere, o l'eterno presente. Il tempo si riferisce alla mortalità, non all'immortalità. E nel tempo, limiti materiali, che gli affanni ed i travagli dell'umanità sembrano prevalere, ed è notevole quanti di questi mali sono connessi nel pensiero con giorni passati o con quelli nel futuro. Possiamo riuscire a procedere bene oggi, ma i nostri pensieri i dei giorni passati e futuri tendono a causare inquietudine.

Che ladro della felicità non è il passato, che spesso ci truffa di benedizioni presenti! Molte vite sono inacerbite e aggravate dal rimorso per cattive azioni passate. Se si accetta l'idea che la fuga degli anni comporta una perdita, persino il ricordo delle proverbiali gioie della giovinezza può rubare all'adulto la contentezza. Felicità genuina non si ottiene col guardare attraverso la finestra del passato; così non voltiamoci in quella direzione. Piuttosto, avendo appreso le lezioni necessarie dalle mancanze e dalle colpe passate, seguiamo l'esempio dell'apostolo Paolo e dimentichiamo "le cose che sono dietro". Con una comprensione dell'universalità di Dio, Spirito, e la conseguente nullità della materia e del male, che la Scienza Cristiana inculca, possiamo rallegrarci che errori di qualsiasi nome o natura non hanno storia e non avvennero mai realmente. "Tu hai gittati dietro alle tue spalle tutti i miei peccati", cantò Ezechia in lode del nostro Dio d'amore. Poichè il Padre celeste non conosce le nostre manchevolezze e trasgressioni, per certo, se le abbiamo riconosciute per irreali e le abbiamo abbandonate, non abbiamo ragione per soffermarci su di esse.

Bene, risponderà forse qualche cuore ansioso, tutto questo è molto confortante; ma che fare a proposito del domani? Poichè la visione di un dovere da compiersi, di una crisi da essere superata o la questione di provvedere agli anni futuri, può cadere come un'ombra attraverso il nostro sentiero. Nel nostro viaggio mentale quotidiano indubbiamente molti ponti reputati pericolosi vengono passati molto in anticipo. Probabilmente, inoltre, spesse volte quando ci si aspettava di veder apparire minacciosamente davanti a noi un simile ponte—to', non se ne trovava alcuno; o se uno appariva, si trovò ad essere completamente sicuro, il passaggio essendo un'esperienza felice. Quando pensiamo alla via da essere percorsa nel nostro pellegrinaggio spirituale verso il cielo, riposiamo nella sicurezza espressa in un verso del molto apprezzato poema di Mrs. Eddy, "Mother's Evening Prayer" (Miscellaneous Writings, pag. 389; Poems, pag. 4): "Oh Vita divina, che domina ogni ora in attesa". Contemplare un futuro pieno di terrori o aggrapparsi ad un passato pieno di disarmonie, oltre i doveri e le preoccupazioni immediatamente presenti, costituisce un peso troppo grave per essere sopportato da chiunque. Il Padre compassionevole non richiede questo dai Suoi figliuoli.

Così concludiamo che l'amorevole richiesta del divino Principio si risolve nel vivere veramente nell'eterno presente. Conformità a questa regola diminuirà i nostri problemi e alleggerirà la nostra ansia; semplificherà e renderà felice l'esistenza. Che gioia ricordare, coll'alba di ogni nuova mattina, che "questo è il giorno che il Signore ha operato"! Il giorno di Dio è il solo giorno, poichè Iddio ha fatto tutto e non è conscio del passare di settimane o di mesi. La Mente infinita prende conoscenza della sola regione sempre presente della Verità, nella quale un senso del tempo e delle sue imperfezioni non ha posto. Qualunque data sia annunciata dal calendario, rimane per sempre il fatto che ora è il giorno di Dio. Poichè la radiazione dello Spirito è ininterrotta ed eterna, non possiamo mai venire alla fine di questo giorno perfetto.

Viviamo dunque, lavoriamo, e godiamo l'oggi; irradiamo Vita ed Amore, glorificando Dio e servendo l'umanità oggi; superiamo il peccato e l'infermità, tutti gli errori che possono farci fronte oggi, vedendo la loro irrealtà così chiaramente che niuno rimanga indistrutto, per essere riportato fino al domani, poichè "ecco ora il giorno della salute".

La qualità della vera preveggenza è sempre attiva, ed è accompagnata da infantile fiducia priva di preoccupazioni, e da gioconda anticipazione dello sviluppo del bene, sotto la guida di una Provvidenza onnisciente e benefica. Camminando così nel sentiero della Verità, ci renderemo conto con riconoscenza che ogni giorno nella nostra esperienza ci avviciniamo alla vittoria finale sopra l'empietà, alla meta della beatitudine celeste. La gloria e l'armonia del sempre presente regno del cielo progrediscono verso una manifestazione totale. Ogni mattina possiamo dichiarare del giorno di Dio: Questo è il giorno del riposo benedetto: indi dobbiamo "santificarlo"; festeggiamolo "e rallegriamoci in esso".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a queste indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Living in the Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN VIEW of the large part that time plays in mundane affairs it is important to gain the right concept of this subject. In the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy defines "time" in part as follows (p. 595): "Mortal measurements; limits, in which are summed up all human acts, thoughts, beliefs, opinions, knowledge; matter; error." Thus it is seen that time is concerned with only a false, material sense of life as opposed to the spiritual reality of being, or the eternal now. Time relates to mortality, not immortality. It is in time, material limits, that the sorrows and troubles of mankind seem to prevail, and it is remarkable how many of these evils are associated in thought with days gone by or with those ahead. We may manage to carry on well today, but our thoughts of the yesterdays and tomorrows are apt to cause disquietude.

What a thief of happiness is the past, often defrauding one of current blessings! Many a life is embittered and burdened by remorse over past misdeeds. If the notion is accepted that the flight of years entails loss, even the remembrance of the proverbial joys of youth may rob the adult of contentment. Genuine felicity is not gained by gazing through the window of the past; so, let us not turn in that direction. Rather, having learned needed lessons from past failures and offenses, let us follow the example of the Apostle Paul and forget "those things which are behind." Through an understanding of the allness of God, Spirit, and the consequent nothingness of matter and evil, which Christian Science inculcates, we may rejoice that errors of whatever name or nature have no history, and never really occurred. "Thou hast cast all my sins behind thy back," sang Hezekiah in praise of our loving God. Since the heavenly Father knows not our shortcomings and transgressions, surely, if we have seen them as unreal and abandoned them, we have no warrant for dwelling on them.

Well, perhaps replies some anxious heart, all this is very comforting; but what about tomorrow? For the vision of a duty to be performed, some crisis to be met, or the question of provision for coming years, may fall as a shadow across our path. In our daily mental journey doubtless many reputedly dangerous bridges have been crossed far in advance. Probably, too, oftentimes when some such bridge was expected to loom ominously before us—lo, none was found; or, did one appear, it proved entirely safe, the passage being a happy experience. As we think of the way to be trodden in our spiritual pilgrimage heavenward, let us rest in the assurance expressed in a line from Mrs. Eddy's well-loved poem, "Mother's Evening Prayer" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 389; Poems, p. 4), "O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour." Contemplating a dreaded future or clinging to an inharmonious past, in addition to duties and concerns immediately at hand, constitutes a burden too grievous to be borne by anyone. The compassionate Father does not ask this of His children.

So we conclude that the loving demand of divine Principle is resolved into living truly in the eternal present. Compliance with this rule will lessen our problems and lighten our care; will simplify and happify existence. What a joy to remember, with each new morning's dawn, that "this is the day which the Lord hath made"! God's day is the only day, for God made all and is not aware of passing weeks or months. Infinite Mind is cognizant of the ever present realm of Truth alone, in which a sense of time and its imperfections has no place. Whatever date the calendar may announce, forever stands the fact that now is God's day. Since the irradiance of Spirit is uninterrupted and everlasting, we can never come to the end of this perfect day.

Then let us live, work, and enjoy today; let us reflect Life and Love, glorifying God and serving humanity today; let us overcome sin and disease, all the errors that may confront us today, seeing their unreality so clearly that none remain undestroyed, to be carried over until tomorrow, for "now is the day of salvation."

The quality of true forethought is always active, and is accompanied by childlike, carefree trust and joyous anticipation of the unfoldment of good, under the guidance of a Providence all-knowing and beneficent. Walking thus in the pathway of Truth, we shall gratefully realize that each day in our experience we are approaching the final conquest over ungodliness, the goal of celestial blessedness. The glory and harmony of the ever present kingdom of heaven advance toward a full-orbed manifestation. Each morning we may declare of God's day, This is the blessed Sabbath: then, let us "keep it holy;" let us "rejoice and be glad in it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

At the Saracen's Head

"I say," remonstrated Bob Sawyer, looking in at the coach window, as they pulled up before the door of the Saracen's Head, Towcester, "this won't do, you know."

"Bless me," said Mr. Pickwick, just awakening from a nap, "I'm afraid you're wet."

"Oh, you are, are you?" returned Bob. "Yes, I am a little that way. Uncomfortably damp, perhaps."

Bob did look dampish, inasmuch as the rain was streaming from his neck, elbows, cuffs, skirts and knees; and his whole apparel shone so with the wet that it might have been mistaken for a full suit of prepared oilskin.

"I *am* rather wet," said Bob, giving himself a shake, and casting a little hydraulic shower around, like a Newfoundland dog just emerged from the water.

"I think it's quite impossible to go on tonight," interposed Ben.

"Out of the question, sir," remarked Sam Weller, coming to assist in the conference; "It's a cruelty to animals, sir, to ask 'em to do it. There's beds here, sir," said Sam, addressing his master, "everything clean and comfortable. Wery good little dinner, sir, they can get ready in half an hour—pair of fowls, sir, and a weal cutlet; French beans, 'taturs, tart, and tidiness. You'd better stop vere you are, sir, if I might recommend. Take advice, sir, as the doctor said."

The host of the Saracen's Head opportunely appeared at this moment, to confirm Mr. Weller's statement relative to the accommodation of the establishment, and to back his entreaties with a variety of dismal conjectures regarding the state of the roads, the doubt of fresh horses to be had at the next stage, the dead certainty of its raining all night, the equally mortal certainty of its clearing up in the morning, and other topics of inducement familiar to innkeepers.

"Well," said Mr. Pickwick, "but I must send a letter to London by some conveyance, so that it may be delivered the very first thing in the morning, or I must go forward at all hazards."

The landlord smiled his delight. Nothing could be easier than for the gentleman to inclose a letter in a sheet of brown paper, and send it on, either by the mail or the night coach from Birmingham. If the gentleman were particularly anxious to have it left as soon as possible, he might write outside, "To be delivered immediately," which was sure to be attended to; or "pay the bearer half-a-crown extra for instant delivery," which was surer still.

"Very well," said Mr. Pickwick, "then we will stop here."

"Lights in the Sun, John; make up the fire; the gentlemen are wet," cried the landlord. "This way, gentlemen; don't trouble yourselves about the postboy now, sir. I'll send him to you when you ring for him, sir. Now John, the candles." —CHARLES DICKENS. "Pickwick Papers."

Buffalo Dusk

The buffaloes are gone,
And those who saw the buffaloes are gone.
Those who saw the buffaloes by thousands and how they pawed the prairie sod into dust with their hoofs, their great heads down pawing on in a great pageant of dusk
Those who saw the buffaloes are gone.
And the buffaloes are gone.

—From "Smoke and Steel," by CARL SANDBURG. (Copyright, 1920, by Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc.)

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FRACTIONAL CHANGES RULE IN TRADING

Rail Issues Attract Most Attention — Closing Is Heavy

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Rails again provided rather dim highlights in another apathetic session of the stock market today.

Pennsylvania's ordering of a dividend yesterday, and Delaware & Hudson's announcement of a substantial purchase of New York Central, evidently generated a little fresh interest in the carrier issues.

The market remained a quiet professional affair, however.

Stocks were quiet and steady in the late trading. Some scattered selling occurred in recent weak issues, but otherwise changes were mostly fractional. American Can, U. S. Steel, Consolidated Gas, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and National Dairy showed little change.

New York Central, Westinghouse, Santa Fe and American Telephone ruled slightly higher.

Sales approximated 800,000 shares.

Business Outlook

Wall Street was still chiefly interested in trying to detect some convincing signs of the appearance in the usual seasonal improvement in manufacturing industry, which normally appears in late January and lasts until early April. Some quarters expressed the view that legislative uncertainties may tend to stifle the usual pickup, although the more general tendency was to believe that some recovery would be experienced.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation's report for December attracted some attention, inasmuch as loans swelled to $153,774,007, an increase of $46,120,420 over November. Banking authorities pointed out, however, that an increase in loans to banks was to have been expected, for the period around the turn of the year is normally most trying to banking.

Next week's meeting of U. S. Steel directors was a subject of much conjecture, with opinion considerably mixed as to what action may be taken on the preferred dividend.

Bond Traders Uncertain

While there were a number of spotty rallies in the bond market today, the sidelines were still the favorite positions of most traders and investors.

A somewhat more optimistic view of the railroad situation was apparent following the rather unexpected declaration of a dividend by the Pennsylvania yesterday and the announcement that the Delaware & Hudson had purchased a substantial interest in the New York Central. A number of carrier liens advanced moderately, but many others failed to develop any noticeable enthusiasm with the result that gains and losses about balanced.

Improvement was shown by some bonds of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate, Southern and Union Pacific. The sales volume was restricted, however, in most of the transportation group.

Motion picture corporation issues, most of which were under pressure in the previous session, displayed some resistance although they failed to recover their recent losses. Loew's 6s advanced a point after opening lower. Paramount Publix 5½s were off fractionally, duplicating their record low of 8. In the case of Paramount it is understood that the bond interest requirements are on hand. The company has bank loans of some $13,000,000 maturing at the end of March and it is not known whether an extension on this credit will be asked.

The utilities and industrials generally followed a narrow range. American Telephones were a trifle easier, but Western Union issues recovered a point or more and those of International Telephone steadied. North American 5s were heavy.

The United States Government section was quiet and slightly irregular, although Liberty 3½s reached another new 1932-33 high. Foreign obligations were slightly mixed.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 26	Last Jan. 25
200	Am Pneu	.50	.50	.50	
674	Am T&T	106⅝	105¼	105¼	106
100	Big Sand	7½	7½	7½	7½
70	Bos El	68½	68	68	68
83	Bos & Alb	85¾	85½	85¾	85
20	B&M D sta	16½	16½	16½	16¾
195	B&M pr pf	23	21½	23	22
10	Cop Range	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
725	E G&F pf	6	5¼	6	5½
40	E G&F pf	56½	56½	56½	56⅝
270	E Mass B	.75	.75	.75	
65	Edison Elec	176½	175¼	176½	178
15	Em Asso	5	5	5	
25	First Nat S	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
100	Gen Capital	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
17	Gen Elec Sp	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
25	Me Cent	6	6	6	
325	Mass Util	2½	2⅝	2½	2
208	NE Tel	91	90	91	90½
100	Nipissing	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
108	Pac Mills	8	8	8	7¾
25	Prov Worc	109	109	109	
536	Shawmut	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
25	Stone Web	9½	9½	9½	9¾
15	Swift & Co	8	8	8	8
5	Torrington	30½	30½	30½	30¼
397	Uni Shoe	37½	37	37	37⅛
248	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	31
100	Uni Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
22	Walth'm pf	12½	12½	12½	12½

BONDS

4000	E Mass 4½s	26	26	26	
1000	E Mass 5s	29¾	29¾	29¾	25

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.45⅝	.49⅛	.42¾	.48⅜	— ⅜
May	.48¾	.48⅝	.47⅞	.48	— ⅛
July	.48½	.48⅝	.47⅞	.48½	— ⅜
	Corn				
September	.29¾	.29¾	.29¼	.29¼	— ⅜
May	.27⅛	.27⅛	.26⅝	.26¾	— ⅜
July	.28½	.28⅝	.28⅛	.28½	— ⅜
	Oats				
May	.17⅛	.17⅛	.17⅛	.17⅛	— ⅛
	Lard				
January	3.85	3.85	3.80	3.82	
May	3.97	3.97	3.92	3.97	
July	4.10	4.10	4.02	4.10	
	Winnipeg Wheat				
	High		Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.49		.48¾	48¾	— ⅛
May	.47⅛		.46⅛	46½	— ⅛
July	.47⅞		.47¼	47⅛	— ⅛
	Kansas City Wheat				
	High		Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.42⅜		.41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
July	.42⅜		.42	.42	— ⅛

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 26	Last Jan. 25
9⅛	8½	..	Adams Express	700	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30⅜	12	.2	Adams Millis	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13
16⅞	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	2100	10½	9¾	10½	10
63½	30½	.3	Air Reduction	1300	61⅞	61	61	61½
16⅝	7¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	10	12½	12½	12½	12¾
3⅝	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8¼	1¼	.01	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
88¼	43½	..	Allied Chem	6400	87¼	86⅜	86½	86⅞
15⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
22¾	12	.2	Amerada	1100	20½	20¼	20½	20
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	100	11⅜	11¼	11¾	11½
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	11	10¾	11	10½
91	50	.7	Bangor & Aroos	400	25½	25⅜	25½	24½
73⅞	39⅝	.4	Bangor & Ar pf	20	80	79⅝	80	
129	93½	.7	Barnsdall A	400	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅞
17	3½	..	Beatrice Cream	400	10⅜	10	10	10
50	15½	..	Belding Hem	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
37¼	18	.2	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	64	64	64	63½
27	11	.1	Am Chicle	1300	40	39½	40	39½
15	2	..	Am Com Alcohol	1700	20⅞	20	20	20
38⅛	8	..	Am & For Pow	900	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
12	2¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	12½	12	12	12
17¾	3	..	Am International	1100	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅜
58	15¼	.3	Am Power & Lt	900	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
43¾	10	2½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	20½	20	20½	19½
12¾	3½	..	Am P&L 5% pf	400	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
18½	2	..	Am Radiator	1200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
29¼	13⅜	.3	Am Rolling Mill	1400	9¼	9	9	9
27¼	5½	..	Am Safety Razor	400	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21½
85	22	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	14¼	13½	13⅝	14¼
36¾	20	2½†	Am Smelt & R pf	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	35½
29¼	13	.2	Am Stores	300	35¼	35	35	
138⅝	70¼	.9	Am Sugar Ref	300	27	26	26½	25½
70	10½	..	Am Tel & Tel	9100	106¾	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞
34½	11	..	Am Tob B pf	20	16½	16¾	16¾	
31	77	1	Am Wat W&E	700	17⅞	16⅞	17	16¾
79	50	.6	Am WD&E ct	100	14	14	14	
10	1⅝	..	Am Wat Ipf	100	57½	57⅛	57½	
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6⅞	1¼	..	Am Woolen pf	400	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24¾
19⅛	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3	3	3	
17½	5¼	.60	Anaconda Cop	2400	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
61	24	.7	Anchor Cap	100	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
2¾	⅝	..	Armour Del pf	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
11½	7½	..	Armour Ill B	1200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	1	..	Armour Ill pf	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
42	18¾	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	1½	1½	1½	
35	12⅝	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	4½	4½	4½	4¼
94	17⅞	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	400	19	17⅞	18	
86	35	.5	Atchison T&SF	6100	44½	43¾	44½	43⅞
44	9¾	..	Atchison pf	100	7	6¾	6¾	
21⅞	8¾	.1	Atl Coast Line	700	64½	64½	64½	
79½	45½	.6	Atl Refining	1400	21¾	21	21	21⅞
151¾	28¾	.4§	Atlas Powder pf	20	64	64	64	64
8⅝	3½	..	Auburn Auto	5100	49	46⅞	46⅞	47½
			Aviation Corp Del	2500	7¼	7	7	7¼
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	700	6½	5	5¼	5
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	14	13	13½	
21¾	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	200	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	9¾
35¾	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	12⅜	11⅝	12¼	12
91	11½	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	25½	25⅜	25½	24½
7	3⅜	..	Bangor & Ar pf	20	80	79⅜	80	
43½	10½	..	Barnsdall A	400	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅞
8¾	2⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	400	10⅜	10	10	10
62¾	57⅞	4.09	Belding Hem	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
18¾	4½	..	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	64	64	64	63½
24⅜	5⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	700	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
29⅜	7¼	..	Best & Co	400	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
74	6¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1200	15¾	15	15	15¾
15½	6½	..	Beth Steel pf	100	32½	32½	32½	32¾
90	40	.7	Bigelow Sanford	100	7½	7½	32½	32¾
42⅛	24½	.2†	Bohn Alum & Br	100	13½	13½	13½	
14¼	3⅞	..	Borden	1400	22¼	21¾	21——	22
11¼	2⅜	..	Borg Warner	1200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
50¼	11⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
6	1	..	Brooklyn Man T	3100	29⅜	28¼	28¼	28¼
13¼	3½	.40	Burns Bros pf	40	3	3		
21¾	3½	..	Burroughs Add	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
65	7	..	Bush Terminal	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
85	12¼	.7	Bush Term deb	20	7¾	7½	3½	7⅝
24¾	1	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	19	18	18	19
			Byers	300	13½	13½	13½	13¾
			—C—					
19	14¼	..	Calif Packing	200	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9½
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
16	6	1	Canada Dry	800	9¾	9½	9½	9½
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	5600	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	16500	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
75	30	.7	Case Thresh pf	120	55	55	55	
15	4⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
12⅜	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
15½	3⅛	..	Cerro de Pasco	2000	8¼	8	8	8⅛
20¾	4⅜	.2	Chesapeake Corp	200	1	1	1	
11½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	400	16½	16½	16¾	16
17½	5¼	.60	Chi & Gt W pf	4800	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	28½
61	24	.7	Chi Mil & St P	800	7⅝	7¼	7½	7¼
2¾	⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2	2	2	2
37	5	..	Chi & N Western	700	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6¾	1	..	Chi & N'west pf	1200	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
12½	2¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	3	3	3	
12½	6	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	7¼	6½	7¼	
21⅜	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	4¾	4½	4½	
28½	11	.2	Chrysler	6	6	6	6	4¼
96	90	.7	City Ice & Fuel	300	12¼	11¾	11¾	11½
31½	10¼	.1	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	90	90	90	
95	65	.6	Colgate-Palm-P	800	12½	12½	12½	12½
3⅞	2¼	..	Colgate-Palm-P pf	200	80	79½	79½	81
14⅞	4¼	1	Collins & Aikman	100	4	4	4	4¼
41⅞	13½	.2	Columbia Gas	5500	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
11	3⅞	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	10	9⅞	10¼	10¼
28	11¾	.3	Columbian Carb	3200	35	34½	34½	34¾
27⅞	10⅞	.2	Comm Credit	600	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
101	88	.6½	Comm Inv Tr	300	24	24	24	
105	94	.7	Comm I Tr 6½%	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
13¾	3½	.60	Comm I Tr 7%	10	108	108	108	
5½	1⅝	..	Comm Solvents	10	107½	107½	107½	
68½	27⅜	.6	Commercial Cr	2500	12	11½	11½	11¾
12¾	6½	.60	Comm'wlth & So	4800	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
5¾	1	..	Congoleum Nairn	500	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film Ind	1200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
68¾	31½	.4	Consol Film I pf	2800	10⅞	10¼	10¼	11
10⅞	4	.1	Consol Laundries	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
9	4	..	Consol Oil	3500	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	½
4⅞	1⅜	..	Cont Baking B	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
47¾	24⅞	.4	Cont Baking pf	200	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	40
41	17⅝	.2	Cont Can	2500	41⅞	42	41	41⅞
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	17	16⅜	16⅝	16¼
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	2½	2	2	2
9⅝	3⅜	.3	Cont Oil	2500	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
55⅜	25⅜	.3	Corn Products	2500	56½	55⅞	56	55¾
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	300	4	4	4	4
76½	13½	.2†	Cream of Wheat	1800	28⅞	28	28⅞	28½
31⅞	7⅜	..	Crown Cork & S	200	17½	17½	17½	17½
31	7	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
3¼	⅞	..	Curtis Publishg	100	10	10	10	10
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	2½	2	2	2
12	3½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
			Cutler Hammer	500	7¼	6	7¼	5½
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	200	4¼	4½	4½	
92½	32	..	Del & Hudson	6000	48	45	46½	47
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	7500	25⅞	25	25	25½
122	56	6	Detroit Edison	200	71	71	71	
91	79¼	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	30	90	90	90	
19⅛	7¾	1	Diamond Match	800	19	18¾	19	18⅞
26¾	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	28	27¾	28	
12⅞	7½	1†	Dome Mines	2500	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
18½	5	.75	Dominion Stores	200	15	15	15	
59¾	22	.2	Douglas A	4500	13¾	13¼	13⅜	
105½	10¾	.6	du Pont de Nem	10000	40	39	39½	40
			du Pont deb	300	103	103	103	103
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	.3	Eastman Kodak	3500	60¼	59½	59⅝	59½
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	19	18⅝	19	19
4	1⅝	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	2¾	..	Elec Power Assn	800	3	3	3	3⅛
33½	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
4	1¾	.2	Elec Sto Battery	200	16½	16½	16½	15⅝
19	10½	1½	Equitable Off Big	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅜
11¾	2	..	Erie RR	200	10½	10	10½	10½
15⅞	2¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	5½	5⅜	5½	
			—F—	800	6½	6½	6½	
6⅛	2¼	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
47¾	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	19¾	19¾	19¾	
60	30	.6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	49½	49¾	49¾	
15⅛	6	.60	Fed Water Serv	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
37⅜	6	1.20	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	9	9	9	
18⅞	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1800	17¾	16⅞	17¼	16⅞
54¼	35	2½	Firestone T & R	100	13	13	13	12¾
8¼	2	..	First Nat Stores	1200	52¾	52½	52⅝	52¾
15⅞	3	..	Follansbee B	100	4	4	4	
22⅜	10¼	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	100	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19½
72½	15	.7	Fourth Nat Inv	300	8½	8¼	8⅜	8
28⅝	10	.2	Franklin Sim pf	30	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19½
26	2½	..	Freeport Texas	600	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23⅞
32	3	..	Fuller Pr pf	10	10¾	10¾	10¾	
			Fuller 2pf	10	5½	5½	5½	
			—G—					
3	⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅛	5¼	..	Gamewell	120	8⅜	7	8⅜	
35¾	9½	.1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2800	19	18⅜	18⅝	6¾
19⅝	10½	.2	Gen Baking	600	14	13½	14	13⅝
108	90	.8	Gen Baking pf	50	109¼	105	105	
5	⅛	.40	Gen Bronze	100	2½	2½	2½	
11⅞	8½	.60	Gen Electric	5500	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	15¼
10⅝	2	.2	Gen Elec-Sp	4600	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	16½
40½	19⅝	.2	Gen Foods	3100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
2¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	1300	24¾	24½	24½	24⅝
30	5¼	.7	Gen G&E 7% A	100	1½	1½	1½	
48¾	28	.3	Gen Mills	20	13	12½	13	12
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	300	40¾	40½	40¾	40¾
89¼	56¼	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	19700	14	13⅜	13⅝	13⅞
4	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	200	74¼	73½	73½	74¾
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	3	2¾	3	
7⅞	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	5¼	5¼	5½	
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
24¼	10⅜	.1	Gen Realty	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
72½	45	.5	Gillette Saf Raz	2800	18⅛	17¾	17¾	17¾
33¾	7	..	Gillette S R pf	300	73	72½	72½	73
20¾	8¼	1.20	Gimbel Bros	1100	1½	1½	1½	
89¼	56¼	.5	Gold Dust	700	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
21¼	4	..	Gildrich	1200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
68¾	31½	.4	Goodyear	4600	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	16½
10⅞	4	.1	Goodyear 1pf	100	43	43	43	43
4⅝	1	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13
13⅜	2	..	Graham Paige	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30¼	14½	1	Grand Un pf	100	32½	32½	32½	
25	8½	..	Grant (WT)	300	19⅜	19	19	19¼
13¾	5	..	Great Nor pf	1600	10⅜	9¾	9⅝	10⅛
83	48	.7	Great Nor Ore	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	
2¾	½	..	Greyhd Corp	50	74	74	74	74
31½	2½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	1	1	1	1
			Gulf States Steel	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
			—H—					
12	2	..	Hamilton Watch	10	3	3	3	
20½	13⅞	1½	Hercules Motors	100	5	5	5	5½
95	70½	.7	Hercules Powder	200	17	17	17	16⅞
85	45⅝	.5	Hercules Powd pf	150	93	90	93	
12½	3¼	..	Hershey Choc	200	53¼	53¼	53¼	52½
30⅝	8	2½	Hollander	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅜	2⅞	..	Hudson & Man	200	15½	15½	15½	
5⅞	1½	..	Hudson Motor	300	4¾	4½	4¾	
			Hupp Motors	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
			—I—					
24½	4⅜	..	Ill Central	1700	14¼	13¾	13¾	13¾
38	9¼	..	Ill Central pf	100	18	18	18	
2¾	1	..	Indian Refining	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
40	7½	.2	Indus Rayon	1200	26	25½	26	25¾
44⅞	14¾	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	2200	22	30⅞	30⅞	30
14⅜	2¼	..	Insuranshare Md	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
117	52½	.6	Interboro Rap T	300	44¾	43½	44¼	44½
5½	1¼	.20	Int Business M	300	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
18¾	3¾	..	Int Carriers	200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
2¾	1	..	Int Cement	200	8	8	8	
1⅜	½	..	Int Combustion	1700	½	½	½	
21	4½	..	Int Combus pf	100	5½	5½	5½	
34⅞	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	3700	32¾	32¼	32¼	32⅜
11½	3⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12⅛	3½	.7	Int Nickel	2100	8	7⅞	8	8
11⅛	3¼	..	Int Paper pf	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
44⅝	30¼	.2	Int Rys C A pf	70	6	5⅝	6	6
			Int Shoe	100	27	27	27	27
			—J—					
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	1400	21½	20½	20½	21¾
84	30	.3	Jones & L'lin pf	130	41	40	40	41½
			—K—					
28¾	6	.2	Kan C South pf	200	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜
9¼	3	..	Kaufmann S St	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
30	7	..	Keith Al Orph pf	200	8	8	8	
4½	¾	..	Kelsey Hayes W	100	½	½	½	
10⅝	2⅜	..	Kelvinator Corp	200	9	8⅞	9	9
19¼	4½	..	Kennecotte Cop	100	5	5	5	4½
19	6⅜	1	Kresge	7000	9½	9	9⅜	9¾
9	1	..	Kresge Dept S	1000	9¼	9	9	9
27	18	1	Kress Co	10	2	2	2	
9¼	¾	..	Kreuger & Toll	100	28½	28½	28½	26½
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	14100	½	½	½	½
			—L—	1700	18⅛	17½	17½	18
73	73	.5	Laclede Gas StL	100	60	60	60	
8½	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	100	5

FEDERAL LOAN BENEFICIARIES ARE REVEALED

National House Told How Over Billion Dollars of Relief Distributed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The House of Representatives and the country were told in detail today—despite strenuous objections from Reconstruction Corporation members—just how that huge federal relief agency pledged $1,195,000,000 in five months to help business try to get on an even keel.

In compliance with a special resolution adopted by the House, the corporation sent to Speaker Garner a statement showing each loan authorized by the R. F C. between the date of its creation on Feb. 2, 1932, and July 21, 1932.

Following the policy he insisted upon last spring, Mr. Garner made the report public. Pressure had been exerted to have the report given only to members of Congress, on the ground that publication would be harmful to the borrowers. The Speaker denied this and held that since the loans granted after July 21 had been published under an amendment to the original R. F. C. act the others should be, too. The later loans have been made public monthly since July.

Some Big Individual Loans

The report divulged that the much-discussed loan to the Chicago Central Republic Bank & Trust Company, with which Charles G. Dawes was associated, amounted to $90,000,000. It was advanced in two installments last June, two days apart, the first amounting to $16,000,000 and the second, $74,000,000.

Another of the large loans went to the San Francisco Bank of America, which was authorized to borrow $64,000,000. A $30,000,000 loan to the Bank of Italy, mortgaging company of the same city, was shown to have been authorized, while the Prudence Company in New York got $20,000,000; the First Central Trust Company of Akron, Ohio, $18,000,000; the Union Guardian Trust Company of Detroit, $16,150,000, and the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, $14,000,000.

Railroads have paid back $11,722,149 of the $218,944,533 they borrowed from the Reconstruction Corporation during the first five months of its existence.

A total of $224,147,409 for railroads was authorized but $5,112,856 has not yet been disbursed.

Loans to six companies account for more than half the $218,944,533. Included in these was the $12,800,000 to the Missouri Pacific last March, which was approved reluctantly by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The basis for commission objection was the fact that a part of the money was used to take care of half a loan of $11,700,000 made to the road by New York banks. J. P. Morgan & Co. had asked for payment by April 1.

A total of $17,100,000 was loaned the Missouri Pacific by the Reconstruction Corporation.

Other large loans set out in the report to the House were: $25,500,000 to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad last May; $10,000,000 in June to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; $13,600,000 in June to the New York Central; $27,500,000 in May to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; $17,684,450 in April and May to the St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Company; $9,300,000 in February to the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company; $7,000,000 in April to the Baltimore & Ohio; $10,398,925 in June to the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company, and $7,500,000 in February to the Southern Railway Company.

Of these sums the New York, Chicago & St. Louis has repaid $2,600,000 and the St. Louis Southwestern $790,000.

Railroads Get $218,944,533

Along with this special report, the corporation submitted the monthly statement on its December activities. Loans approved and money allocated in that month totaled $154,000,000.

This latter analysis showed that at the end of the year the corporation had assets of $1,725,000,000 and a cash balance of $7,927,000.

The December loan authorizations or allocations included: $80,193,000 for financial institutions and railroads, $35,837,000 for state relief, $8,271,000 for self-liquidating projects, $2,671,000 for facilitating agricultural exports, $11,000,000 to the Secretary of Agriculture for loans and advanced to farmers, $16,000,000 for capital in agricultural credit corporations and an $800,000 subscription to Home Loan Bank stock.

The corporation announced that because of prevailing low money rates it had, in December, decreased its interest rates one-half per cent. This report also said that total loans authorized for the month were 738 and applications from financial institutions and railroads were 756. In November, 584 loans were approved and financial institutions and railroads filed 576 applications.

A summary of the Reconstruction Other loans—approximately 11,000 of them—in amounts down to a few thousand dollars, were authorized from coast to coast.

At the close of business Dec. 31, the corporation had made in all, loans totaling $1,648,622,000.

Its authorizations since it began business were $2,095,823,000, and from last Feb. 2 to the end of the year repayments were $317,288,000. Corporation s report to Congress today on its activities the first five months and 20 days after it was created follows:

Class of loans	Total authorized	Amounts disbursed	Repayments on principal to Jan. 6, 1933
Banks and trust companies	$722,456,692	$676,526,785	$328,162,819
Building and loan associations	64,795,172	62,817,392	7,927,717
Insurance companies	66,361,500	53,770,378	5,042,780
Mortgage loan companies	81,577,000	80,203,044	11,458,796
Credit unions	405,000	373,352	7,353
Federal land banks	26,000,000	18,800,000	
Joint stock land banks	1,330,000	1,163 983	55,135
Livestock credit corporations	7,870,086	7,042,983	2,726,790
Railroads	224,147,409	218,944,553	11,722,149
Agricultural credit corporations	882,914	650,102	428,820
Totals	$1,195,305,774	$1,120,292,572	$367,553,363

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD IN GOOD POSITION

Net Current Working Assets of $56,000,000—No Bank Loans

The Pennsylvania Railroad today is in strong financial position in marked contrast to the impoverished cash position of many other roads. The Pennsylvania has net current working assets of $56,000,000, consisting of cash, special deposits and government notes and bonds.

To pay the dividend of 50 cents declared Wednesday will require slightly more than $6,500,000. The Pennsylvania has no bank loans, and its maturities for the balance of 1933, taking the system as a whole, are only about $8,500,000. The dividend of 50 cents, which is to be charged to 1932 earnings, is equal to about one-half of the indicated earnings for last year.

The fact that the dividend is made payable on March 15, whereas it has been the custom of the company to pay the dividends quarterly beginning Feb. 28, indicates that when regular dividends are resumed they will be on some basis other than quarterly as paid in the past. For many years the Pennsylvania paid dividends semiannually.

One thought is that in the future dividends may be paid in September and the following March, the September dividend payable out of the earnings of the first half of the year and the March payment out of the earnings of the last half of the preceding year.

The company states that further dividends during the year 1933 cannot be expected unless there is a material increase in the company's income, and no further consideration of the dividend question is expected in financial circles until next fall when the returns for the first half of the year will be known and an insight had as to prospects for the last half.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	32	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23½	23½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	10¼	10¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	76½	76½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	87	86½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33⅝	33
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	63	63
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86	85¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105½	105
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¼	106¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105½	105½
Amer T&T 5s '65	105⅝	105⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¼	107⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	96½	96¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	73
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	87	87
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	87	87
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88½	88
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93½	91½
Atlanta & Dany 1st 4s '48	20	19
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	80	80
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	30½	30½
Atl Refining deb 6s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	95	95
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83½	83½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	65½	65½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	63⅝	62
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	28¾	28¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	39	38⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	38⅝	38⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108	108
Ben Ind Loan 6s '40	86½	86½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94½	94½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	86	86
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	69	69
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106⅝	106⅝
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106⅝	106⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93⅞	93¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	86½	86½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103	103
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	117½	117½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	104¼	104¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42⅜	41¼
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	86⅛	86¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	86	86
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	86½	86½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	91	91
Can North 4½s '35	96¾	96¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	102¾	102¾
Can North deb 7s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	65	64½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	73	73
Can of Ga con 5s '45	16½	16½
Can Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	73
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	85½	85½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	60	60
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	94¾	94¾
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	85½	85½
Certainteed 5½s '48	37	37
Ches Corp 5s '47	69½	69
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	92¼	92¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	103½	103½
Ches & O con 5s '39	105½	105½
Ches & O 4½s B	93	92½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	90½	90½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	97¼	97¼
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	93½	93
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	92	92
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10½	10½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34½	34½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	44⅞	44⅞
Chicago M StP & Pac adj 2000	5¾	5¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	21	20
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17	17
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	12⅛	11½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '23	61	61
Chicago Railway 5s '27	56	56
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	25½	25
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	24	24
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14	14
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	64½	64½
Chile Copper 5s '47	41	41
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	99¾	99¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	48	48
Clev CC & StL 4½s E '77	45	44⅞
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60	60
Clev Un Term 5s '73	63	63
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	68⅛	68⅞
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	80	80
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	85	85
Columbia G & E 5s '52 May	85	84⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	103⅞	103½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	7⅞	7⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	100⅝	100¼
Con Gas 5s '57	104	103¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106	106
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	23	23
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106	106
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83	83
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101½	101½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	101	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	32	32
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98¾	98½
Detroit Ed, 5s '49	103¼	103¼
Detroit Ed 5s '52	102⅞	103¾
Dodge Bros rf 6s '40	82⅜	82
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102	102
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104⅞	104⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	106½	106½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	4	3½
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	104	104
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73½	73½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27¾	27
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	45	45
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27½	27
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ct	3	3
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '82	4	4
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s '33	65	65
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	80½	80⅜
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104⅜	104½
Goodrich 6s '45	46½	46½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	82⅜	82¼
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	100⅞	100⅞
Grand Tr Ry Can 6s '36	100⅞	100⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	60	59⅞
Houston Oil 5½s '40	50½	50
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	54	53¼
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '55	62	62
Ill Central 4¼s '66	37¾	37½
Ill Central Coll&NO 4½s '63	41	41
Ill Central Coll&NO 5s A '63	44½	44
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	102
Ill Central W L 4s	67	67
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	79½	79
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	39	39
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	57¾	55¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18	18
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 ct	69	65
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	66½	65½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4	4
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29⅝	29
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34½	34⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	31⅞	31
Kan City Pt&C Mem 4s '36	61	61
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	105	105
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	53	53
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93⅜	93
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	94⅜	94⅜
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	33¾	33½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	64	64
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	33	33
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	33½	33
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40	40
Loew's Inc 6s '41	71	70
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	33	33
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106¼	106
L&N uni 4s '40	88⅞	88⅜
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	65	65
L&N 1st 5s '37	69	69
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	69	69
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	34½	33½
Manila Sol 4s '59	51¼	51½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	70¼	70½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	35¾	34½
Metro Edison 4½s "C&D"	88¾	88¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96⅞	96⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94¼	94½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80½	80½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	83½	83½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	63½	63½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	39	38
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	72½	72½
Mo K & T pl 6s C "32	10½	10½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	9¼	9
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22	21¾
Mo Pacific 5s H 80	21¾	21¼
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	21¾	21½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8½	8½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83½	83
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	55	54½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	83	83
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	106¼	106¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	91	90½
N Y Pub Ser 5s A '52	63	62
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	66⅛	66⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	68	68
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	44½	43
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	44	43
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	48	45¾
NYC&HR cv 6s 35	60⅞	60⅞
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15½	15½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	97	97
NY Edison 5s C '51	106¾	106¾
NY Edison 5s B '44	106½	106¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	102½	102½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	112⅜	112⅜
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	51	51
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	58	58
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	56	56
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	42	42
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63	62½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	81¾	91½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	81	81
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	48	47
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	56½	56
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	103½	103½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105½	105
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	45	45
Nort Southern rfg A '61	3½	3½
Nort & W con 4s '96	59	58½
Norf & W div 4s '44	101	101
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	11¾	11¾
North Am Co 5s '61	87	87
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	82	83¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	84½	84½
Nor Am Ed 6½s '63	86⅜	86⅜
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	86½	86½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	70	70
Nor Pacific 6s D 2047	66¼	65¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅜	103
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	103¼	103¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	86⅜	86⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106	106
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	8⅜	8
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	29½	29½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	9	9
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	48	47½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	44	44
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94½	94
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	93½	93¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	71½	70⅞
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103½	103½
Penn Railroad 4½s	86	85½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	74	74
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89½	89½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98⅞	98⅞
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105½	105½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101½	101½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	101¼	101¼
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 A	38½	38½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	67⅞	68⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	22½	22½
Pub Sve E&G 4s	99½	99¼
Pub Sve E&G 4½s '67	106	106
Pub Sve E&G 4½s 1970	104⅝	104⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	63¾	63¾
Radio Keith 6s	12	12
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	81	81
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	41	39
Rochester Gas 5s	104½	104½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '32	49⅛	49⅛
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	9⅞
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	7½	7
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	11¼	11¼
St Louis & SF 4s A ct	9	9
StP M&M con 6s '33	93½	93½
StP Union Depot rfg 6s '72	100¼	100¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	58	58
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	26⅞	26⅝
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81	81
Shell Union 5s '47	80¼	79
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	40	40
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97½	97
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¾	100¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅛	106⅛
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	79	79
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	77¼	77¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	50¼	50
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48¾	49½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50	49⅝
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	65⅝	65
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	20	19¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	61	61
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅞	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97	96⅝
Ter RR Asso Stl 4½s '39	100¼	100¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	89	89
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	48½	48
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42⅞	42¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27¼	26¾
Un Elec 5½s	104	104
Union El L & P 5s '57	104	103⅞
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104⅛	104⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99¼	99⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	85¼	85¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91½	91½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	91¾	91¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	46½	46½
Uni N J 4s	100	100
Utah Pow ¾ Lt 5s '44	72	72
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	26½	26
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	29	29
Virginia Ry 5s '62	95½	95½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61¾	61½
Warren Bros 6s '41	17½	16¾
Washington W P 5s '39	106½	105½
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅞	100¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	63¾	63
Western Maryland 5½s '77	64½	64½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	28½	28¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	55	55
Western Union 5s '51	51½	51½
Western Union 6½s '36	67½	67¼
Western Union 5s '60	51⅞	51¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	10	10
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	57	57

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan26	Last Jan25
3½s '47	103.16	103.8	103.12	103.8
1st 4¼s '47	103.28	103.28	103.28	103.29
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.19	103.20	103.19
4th 4¼s reg	103.17	103.17	103.17	103.17
US 3s '55	98.26	98.24	98.24	98.25
US 3½s '49	100.2	100.	100.2	100.1
US 3½s '43 Mar	102.22	102.22	102.22	102.17
US 3⅞s '47	102.25	102.25	102.25	102.19
US 3⅞s '56	105.10	105.10	105.10	105.8
US 4s '54	106.30	106.25	106.28	106.29
US 4¼s '52	110.28	110.24	110.27	110.25

FOREIGN BONDS

Adriatic Elec 7s '52	93	92¾	
Akershus 5s '63	66	66	
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	60	60	
Antioquia 7s C '45	9½	9½	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	49½	49	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49½	49½	
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	48½	48½	
Australia 4½s '56	71¾	71¾	
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94¼	94	
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	61¾	61¾	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	65½	65½	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101½	101½	
Belgium (King) 7s '58	105¾	105¾	
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	52¾	52¾	
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	65	65	
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	64¾	64¼	
Berlin Elec 6s '55	63	62½	
Bogota (City) 8s '45	20	20	
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4¾	4¾	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5¼	5½	
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	18½	18½	
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21	21	
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21	21	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21¾	21⅜	
Bremen 7s '35	68¾	68¼	
Budapest (City) 6s '62	29	29	
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22	22	
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	22½	22½	
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	40¼	40	
Bulgari a7s '67	22	22	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	13¾	13⅜	
Canada (Dom) 4s	86½	86½	
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101¼	101¼	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11	11	
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	13½	13½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¾	7¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7⅞	7⅞	
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7½	7½	
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	51¾	51¾	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	28½	28½	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	35	34¾	
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	88	88	
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	40	
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '58	14	13½	
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	72	72	
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	83¾	83¾	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	88	88	
Duke Price Power 6s '66	52	52	
Dutch El sf 6s '62	99½	99½	
Estonia Bank 7s '67	51	51	
Fiat 7s '46 war	94½	94½	
Finland 5½s '58	62	62	
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	65	65	
Framerican. Dev 7½s '42	100¾	100¾	
Frankfort 6½s '53	44	43¾	
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¾	120¾	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124½	124½	
German 7s '49	86½	86¼	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	69	69	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	61⅝	61½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	61½	61½	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	68½	68½	
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	51½	51½	
Germ El Pow '53	64	64	
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	63½	63¼	
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	63½	63¼	
Greek 6s '68	20	20	
Hamburg 6s '46	53	52½	
Harpen 6s '49 ww	69½	69½	
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	49¼	48¾	
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	23	22½	
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	52½	52½	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96¼	95⅝	
Italy (King) 7s '51	100¾	100½	
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	38¾	38¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49	48¾	
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	59	58½	
Karstadt 6s '43	35½	35½	
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11¼	11	
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	63¾	63½	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅞	104⅞	
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90	89¾	
New South Wales 5s '58	73	73	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¼	105	
Norway (King) 6s '52	85	85	
Nuremberg 6s '52	50½	50	
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	39½	39½	
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102½	102¼	
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	58	58	
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57	56¾	
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	66	65½	
Prussia 6½s '51	60¼	60¼	
Queensland (State) 6s '47	81¾	81¾	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	65	64¾	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	65	64½	
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	55½	55½	
Rio de Janiero (City)	61½s'53	11½	11½
Roman (City) 6½s '52	92	91¾	
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89¼	89¼	
Roumania 7s '59	36	34½	
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	14¾	14¾	
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	57¾	57¾	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	72	72	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	20½	19½	
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	20½	19½	
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	32¾	32¾	
Siemens 6½s '51	82½	82	
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	97¾	97	
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104¾	104½	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	44	43	
Tokiy Elec Lt 6s '53	37¾	37	
Tokyama El Pow 1st 7s '45	45½	45½	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	108	105¾	
Westphalia El 6s '53	54¾	53¾	
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	48¾	48¾	

DIVIDENDS

Sherwin Williams Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Jan. 31.

New York Steam Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Yulcan Detinning Corporation declared the regularly quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 30 to stock of record April 7.

Niagara Share Corporation of Maryland declared full year dividends on the class A $6 preferred stock, payable $1.50 quarterly, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1 and Jan. 2 to stock of record March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15 respectively.

United Gas Improvement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Western Dairy Products declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the class A preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 8.

National Lead Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record March 3.

Franklin Mutual Fund, Inc. (under the management of Franklin Management Corporation), declared the regular semiannual dividend of $1 a share, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 26.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS	Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
Alum Co Am	51	51	51	
Am Cit P&LA	29	29	29	
Am Cyan B	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Am Founders	1	1	1	
Am Gas&El	31	30

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Upper Left, Upper Right, Lower Left, Lower Right, Courtesy of Canadian National Railways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Center: Keystone-Underwood.

WINTER SPORTS FOR EVERYONE

The difficulty of keeping both feet going in the same direction seems in no way to dampen the enthusiasm of these Canadian lads at Folevet, Ontario, and doubtless in a few seasons they will be able to imitate the professional poise of the skier in the center illustration. Looking for more ski worlds to conquer, he has left the gay crowds below at St. Moritz, Switzerland's winter playground, and has come high into the mountains for a day of solitary sport in the trackless snow. In the illustration at the upper right, a merry snowshoe party in the highlands of northern Ontario is enjoying a picnic luncheon, a bonfire and hot drinks adding to the festivities. Lovers of sailing find winter days no handicap, for there is an added thrill in ice yachting, such as these residents of Toronto are enjoying in the harbor. Evidently the lad at the lower left has been indulging in an old-fashioned snow battle, and from the merry twinkle in his eye he is not on the losing side.

Woofa of the Wilderness

By IVY SCOTT ROGERS

THROUGH the soft twilight of a spring evening young Woofa wandered miserably, a small atom of a bear, whose mother had left her early that morning and had not returned.

Along an old, deep-worn trail the cub wandered, now whimpering in the vague hope that her mother would hear and return to her, now shivering as a rustling in the underbrush told of the presence of some unknown, unseen creature.

In the shelter of a fallen log the cub halted and tried to squeeze herself underneath and out of sight. She was so cold and so terribly hungry, longing for the warmth of her mother's big furry side.

It was only a few short weeks since she had followed that wise mother out of the cozy den among the rocks, into the great wide world of wood and wind and water. Such a wonderful, incomprehensible world it was to Woofa, full of strange scuffles and scurryings, of mysterious sounds and smells. Her mother understood all these things, but they were beyond the understanding of a small bear not yet equipped to fend for herself in that great, lonely wilderness.

Nightfall and a Full Moon

Night came on and a full moon swung high above the trees, high above the firs and poplars, the larches and pines and hemlock glooms, bathing the world in gray light. Under the log Woofa shivered miserably. She was so hungry, so very, very hungry. In a gust of babyish anger she struck out with a baby paw and behold, from the rotting piece of bark she had dislodged, fell some big fat grubs. Woofa licked one with her long tongue and decided it could be eaten. It tasted rather bitter, but her hunger robbed her of any misgivings. She ate as many as she could, and the more she ate the more she liked them.

Soon she had forgotten all her troubles in a deep and contented sleep.

In the morning Woofa woke with a heavy sense of loneliness. Where was that mother of hers? She whimpered fretfully till a noise and a strong, strange scent warned her to be silent. Her mother had taught her to be silent in the presence of strange sounds and smells, and the cub remembered and flattened down again under the log.

The sound came nearer and nearer, and Woofa wrinkled her forehead over her little eyes set deep in fur, and her moist black nose twitched with excitement. But there was nothing to fear. The disturber of her solitude was Pah-Hee the Porcupine, intent on getting his breakfast, and not likely to interfere with anyone who respected his rights.

Woofa's eyes followed the Armored One as far as she could see him. He was a strange creature! And how he grunted, as if the effort of searching for his breakfast were too much exertion!

A Strange Sound

Woofa had scarcely recovered from her surprise when a very different sound lured her away from the log and into a clump of underbrush. Measured footfalls told of a man striding down the old worn path, but Woofa knew nothing of man. Her life had been too short, and so, although she crouched low as her mother had taught her, her small inquiring head was plainly visible even in the somber gray and brown of her surroundings.

Thus it came about that Dick Peters, hurrying back to his cabin after an inspection of the watershed, suddenly became aware of a pair of bright inquisitive eyes gazing at him from among the twigs. Instinctively he looked round for the mother of the cub. He knew quite well that mother bears are usually very close at hand when young cubs like Woofa are about. But a hasty search convinced him that the old bear was not there, and he went over to the cub. Woofa instantly began to strike out with her baby paws. Such a speck she looked in comparison with the tall, broad form towering above her, but she did not lack courage.

Throwing his thick woolen muffler round her, Dick Peters lifted the cub in his arms and spoke to her caressingly, his fingers gently tickling the big ears, and soon Woofa forgot her resentment, forgot everything but the sense of warmth stealing into her chilled little body. She nestled more closely, and accepting that trustful movement, Peters hurried her home, while she whimpered softly, as if trying to tell him of that great sorrow of hers, the strange disappearance of her big, wise mother.

Directly he put her on the floor Woofa began to make a thorough investigation of the cabin. She sniffed and nibbled and nibbled and sniffed, till the hissing and spitting and crackling of logs sent her scurrying for safety into a far corner. But when some condensed milk, carefully diluted with warm water, had been placed before her, and she had sucked it down so greedily that she almost choked, then she had no further misgivings. This queer, long-legged creature, who had carried her to this warm place and had fed her with sweet warm milk, was surely to be trusted.

Woofa curled up on an old coat by the fire and went sound asleep, while her new-found friend stood looking out into the awakened world of May, the Moon of Leaves, wondering how it had happened that a little bear had been left forsaken in the underbrush.

He shut the cabin door and explored the lonewood where the sap was rising, and the place where he had found the cub, but no trace of the old bear was to be seen, and gradually he became convinced that Woofa was an orphan of the wilderness, and as such his own special charge.

The days and weeks passed swiftly. Well fed and well cared for, Woofa waxed strong and vigorous. She became Peters' inseparable companion, and when his work took him where she could not follow, she was disconsolate till he returned to her. She proved again and again that faithfulness and devotion are not merely the attributes of human friendship. She gave him both in unstinted measure. And then, she was such a clown; so full of mischief; yet, withal, so lovable that the man always forgave her.

The Lure of Blueberry Bushes

Not until the autumn did she wander far from the cabin. Then, for a while, the blueberry bushes claimed her attention. She fed long and greedily on the blue-jeweled bushes, reveling in the sweet, edible berries, but when the soft, dreamy days of autumn gave place to winter, she was comfortably ensconced with her human comrade.

She was more than two years old when, in the dim twilight of a summer night, Woofa disappeared. Long and anxiously Peters sought her in every possible and impossible place, but there was no trace to be found. Only now did he realize how lonely he had been before he had made a friend of that jolly, roguish pal. He missed her boisterous welcome when he came home. He missed her when he went out to do the odd jobs, for she had always taken a keen interest in all he did.

Winter passed into spring once more. Green leaves began to stud bare boughs. Birds came winging their way from the South. The forest woke and sighed and smiled again under the influence of the sun. But Peters, swinging along the old, well-worn trail, was still sad at heart, mourning the pal who had companioned him so long and so faithfully.

As he passed a clump of underbrush, a dark form rose suddenly. With a mighty roar of recognition Woofa launched herself onto the trail. Almost knocking Peters over, she rubbed her head against his legs, and wooed and rumbled till she suddenly seemed to remember something. Nosing her way through a tangle of brushwood she picked the something up in her mouth, and carrying it very gently laid it at Peters' feet.

It was her small bear cub, an exact replica of the little orphan of the wilderness Dick Peters had befriended just three years before.

The Joys of 'Tinkering' With a Lens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A "LENS" to the average person is just a little piece of glass. But to James Cuffey, a lens is a very vital instrument. "You couldn't make a camera without a lens," he explained. "You couldn't have opera glasses or field glasses or a telescope without a lens."

Tinkering with a lens of some kind has been Jimmy's hobby ever since he was in grade school. Many a junk pile has yielded bits of piping, of glass, of wire out of which James has manufactured cameras and telescopes. His biggest telescope he constructed in his spare time between his studies at Northwestern University and a part-time job which helped him to pay some of his expenses at school.

A Homemade Camera

"To make a camera," James explained, "the things you need most are a lens, a box which is light-tight, and an arrangement of some kind to hold the film the correct distance from the lens." Then he produced a tiny wooden box painted black and gold. Sure enough! It was his homemade camera, just a little affair with strips of black felt glued in to keep out the light, a lens from an old pair of opera glasses, and a piece of film.

"The proof of the pudding," they say, "is in the eating," and James had the proof. Photographs which he had taken with this camera, although only the size of two postage stamps, nevertheless demonstrated his theory about manufacturing cameras.

In his grade school days, James wished one day that he could take a picture from the sky. To get the camera up into the air, he hung it on a kite. Then the question was, how to click the shutter to take the picture after the camera was soaring aloft. He fastened a string to the shutter, holding it to one side, and placed a stick of lighted punk at the other end of the string. By the time the kite was about twice as high as the trees the punk had burned down to the string. When the string was burned through, it released the shutter and the picture was snapped.

Getting interested in telescopes can be definitely traced to Jimmy's astronomy class in the seventh grade in one of the Highland Park schools. There Miss Ellen M. Guiney has a special talent for interesting children in the stars and planets. In her class, James got the first introduction to the great Milky Way, shooting stars, constellations and eclipses. It was all very wonderful to him, and he at once decided that with a lens he could make his own telescope.

With this new idea, he hurried home from school one day quite expectant and confident. Dismounting an old camera, he took out the lens and fastened it to the end of a short piece of an old gutter pipe having a three-inch aperture. After much tinkering and devising he finally had a three-inch refractor which he could point toward the sky and through it distinguish Jupiter and its four largest moons.

When a freshman in high school this little instrument seemed very dinky to James. He kept figuring out ways of making a larger one without spending much money until he had constructed a big reflector. He made a five-sided wooden tube about four feet long with a seven-inch diameter. At one end he placed a concave mirror which reflects the rays of light coming down the big tube. These rays go back in a cone shape to the two-inch mirror arranged in a slanting position at the opposite end. This smaller mirror sent the image out to the eye piece. Both mirrors he fashioned and silvered himself.

"I have seen 'oodles' with this big reflector," Jimmy said as he pointed out the different parts, which consisted of pieces of an old bicycle, sections of some steel piping, bits of plate glass window, and other odds and ends that he had found in junk heaps or bought at fire sales. "On clear nights we have taken it out in the yard and located Jupiter, Venus, and other wonderful things in the sky. And when we turn it toward the next town three-quarters of a mile away, we can even see the nail-heads in the building."

His Second Telescope

But this reflector was made over four years ago. Now in the university, and studying more advanced astronomy, James was spurred to construct a still better instrument. For the new telescope he took a port hole window of a boat. This one-inch thick glass he ground and polished into a lens. Front wheel roller bearings from an old automobile make the polar axis and declination axis run more smoothly when swinging the big instrument around on its stationary base to locate sections of the sky.

"Grinding the lens is the most important and most technical part of the whole process," James said. "Unless this is done with the greatest accuracy, the image will be blurred and no satisfactory results can be obtained. I took a piece of glass the exact size and shape of the round port hole window and kept rubbing it over the lens with powder between called carborundum. Gradually the lens became concave in shape."

To be sure that it was perfectly concave, with no bulges or bumps, James needed an artificial star. An old tin tomato can and an electric light globe helped him out. By pricking a pin hole in the can and placing the light inside, he had a tiny ray shooting out through the pin hole. This tiny light served as a star. Sending it down on the lens, James could tell just where were the irregularities and so could correct them. After silvering and polishing the mirror was ready.

"The images of the stars are four times as bright as in the old telescope," he said, "and the defining power much greater. You see, when you look at Jupiter through the old telescope, it has only one belt. But in this stronger telescope, the belt will be split into two and possibly three parts. The most ordinary field glasses have a magnifying power of about eight diameters, while this instrument has a power of 500 diameters." M. R. Z.

A Water-Rail Visits the Aquitania

By C. W. J. TENNANT

CROSSING the Atlantic during the migratory season one often comes across birds that have drifted far out of their course, and becoming fatigued by their unusually long flight, are glad of a temporary rest on the rigging, or some secluded spot of a passing ship.

Returning from New York to England on the Aquitania last November, I was going to my cabin from the deck companionway on the night before we arrived at Southampton, when I saw what I took to be a snipe, fast asleep on the steps below me. I stooped down and caught it. The bird was a water-rail, an uncommon little fellow, seldom seen, as it lives in very marshy ground among long reeds, and is known mostly by the sounds it makes. It is somewhat smaller than a water hen, being about 11 inches long.

The water-rail's upper parts are of a dark nigger brown with still darker brown spots; its breast, neck and cheeks are a dark slate gray, and on its flanks are stripes of black and white. Its bill is about 1½ inches long, slightly curved and red on the under surface; its legs are of a greenish brown, and its toes are long. Its little beady eyes are brown.

I took the little fellow down to my cabin as the night was wet and stormy, and, hoping to release it the next day when we passed the Calshot marshes in Southampton Water, I placed it in my waste-paper basket with a newspaper over the top. It seemed to resent this covering, however, and kept trying to get out, so I decided to let it go free in the cabin.

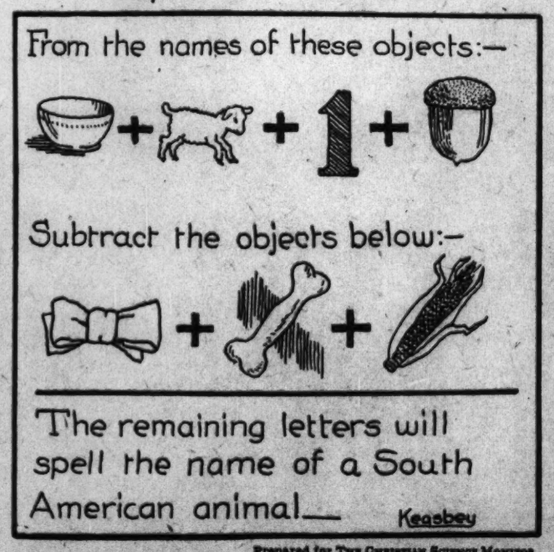
It soon became quite tame and set to work to examine everything round the walls in turn. When it came across its reflection in the looking-glass it got quite a surprise, and seemed happy to think there was another bird of its own kind in the room! Whether it was admiring itself in the mirror, or whether it was trying to make up to what it thought was another bird I do not know, but its antics were quite amusing.

Presently it flew down onto my bed as I lay perfectly still watching it. Then it walked past me onto the little table beside my bed, where, feeling the heat of the reading lamp, it began to preen its feathers. The blinking of my eyelids seemed to attract its attention, and stretching over it picked my eyebrows. I wonder if it thought they were some kind of grass?

In the morning I gave it some food, soft wet bread mixed with some melon, which it seemed to enjoy.

Before releasing it I took a film picture of my little friend. A companion held it gently on the taffrail of the ship, and then gradually raised his hand from it. It walked along the rail quite a long way which enabled me to get a good picture of its movements, then a passing gust of wind caught it, and it flew over to the marshes and was free again.

Alphabet Arithmetic


From the names of these objects:—
+ + 1 +
Subtract the objects below:—
+ +
The remaining letters will spell the name of a South American animal.
Keasbey

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mail Bag

Johannesburg, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I have often read the Monitor and have enjoyed every section of it, though the Mail Bag has attracted me especially, and after considerable hesitation I thought I would add my name to the list of readers who wish to have correspondents from other countries. I am 18 years of age and have just left school. Now I spend my leisure time writing a few articles and stories for papers and magazines and also painting scenes for the covers of magazines. I have several pursuits, the chief of which are collecting snaps, good literature and classical music. I am also very fond of reading, but only the classical authors of yesterday and today have any attraction for me.

My home town is Johannesburg, but I have been all over South Africa and consequently know the tiny fishing dorps, the large towns and the small drowsy villages that nestle far away from the city. They all possess an indefinable charm lying beneath the hot South African sun and I am sure even the most sophisticated Parisian would forget about "Gay Paris" if once she placed her foot in one of these little dorpies.

Our house lies at the base of a low kopje and it is almost hidden by the wealth of golden shower and wistaria that clings closely to the red bricks. On clear days the thatched roof stands out in bold relief against a cloudless or mackerel sky, and brightly colored lizards flash like lightning across the brown rocks. When a thunderstorm is pending a wispy haze hangs over everything and nothing can be heard but a soft plaintive cooing of the doves that build their nests high up in the fir trees that stand like majestic sentinels round our little homestead.

Thanking you for this unique opportunity to gain friends,

Joy McKean.

Waipuhurau, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

Just a line to say "how do you do." I have read the Monitor features and the Mail Bag for a long time and have often thought of writing a few lines to you.

The health stamp on the envelope inclosing this letter is the first New Zealand stamp engraved and printed by the intaglio process. Second, the cachet on the envelope is the first pictorial one to be used in New Zealand and third it traveled by the second Christmas Air Mail New Zealand has had, air mails being only experimental in New Zealand at present.

I should like to find a correspondent from the U. S. A. who is interested in short wave radio.

Graham G.

Durban, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

Durban is a very pleasant seaside resort and an important port for steamers. In the summer months a great many visitors from the inland towns spend their holidays here.

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, and I do hope I shall find a correspondent from overseas as my younger sister who corresponds with girls in England and Canada, thinks it is most delightful to hear from her overseas friends.

I am very anxious to correspond with girls especially from America or Australia, but I should also be very pleased to write to girls living in other countries. I am 16 years of age and am very fond of reading and art. Jean D.

Bellingham, Washington

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag.

Where I live you can swim, fish, and play in the snow in the summer. You can go about 60 miles from Mt. Baker and have fun in the snow and there are many streams where you can swim, also in Puget Sound.

We live on a steep hill. In winter the hill is frozen over with ice. The police have it blocked from cars, so you can coast on your sleds a half mile or more.

I like to play all sorts of ball, especially basketball and football. I am interested in stamps and specialize in United States and Canadian stamps. I should be especially glad to correspond with some Canadian boy. I am 12 years old. Donald R.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

As I am studying the Spanish language in school and also their life and customs, I am very interested in corresponding with someone in Spain. In school we have to make a project for our Spanish class. My ambition is to make a book with pictures of Spain.

I am 15 years of age and should like to correspond with girls about my age. I go to East Orange High School. We have, in addition to our school work, many other activities such as swimming, tennis, dancing, etc. I am very much interested in music, piano especially, and I belong to the Girl Scouts. I am ready to pass my second class badge and will start on first class. Hoping I receive many letters,

Eleanor P.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

This is the third attempt I have made to gain a correspondent through the Mail Bag, but I'm not going to give up yet. I am nearly 14 years old and I am in the first year of high school. I have gone to Principia for nine years.

St. Louis is quite a large city and there are many interesting places to visit, among them the zoo. We also have outdoor operas in Forest Park with seats for 12,000 people. Every summer 12 light operas are given.

I am interested in almost anything, especially music and dancing. I hope to have many new correspondents, and they can be assured that I will answer their letters promptly.

Helen R.

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

I have just come home from church, and have been reading the Monitor. After reading the Mail Bag I decided to start the New Year out right by writing to you. By this letter I hope to gain many pen pals, as others have done.

Music is one of my interests and I play the violin and piano. I belong to our school orchestra and the glee club. Also, I am very interested in botany and have a garden of my own. In the house I have a small conservatory. Another hobby is collecting postmarks, and I have accumulated quite a collection from all over the world. I should like to correspond with others on these subjects and on the subjects of sports and movies. Also, I like to discuss the different political situations and views of other countries.

I am 13 and entering my freshman year of high school. However, I would like to hear from girls of all ages and from every corner of the the world. I like all sorts of pets and animals. My pets consist of a trick white cat called Boots, a parakeet and a pet toad called Jerry.

Waiting patiently for letters,

Phyllis F.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Edith Irene F. (12), Chicago, Ill. (Please send in your street address. Edith.)

Sarah Lee L. (13), Shellman, Ga.

Ruth C. (14), Collyer, Kan.—Interested in books and sports.

Joan B. (14), Maywood, Ill.

Phyllis R. (16), Centerville, Iowa.—Especially from foreign lands.

Vera Virginia B. (13), Cincinnati, Ohio.—Interested in music, art, reading and swimming.

Gladys H. (18), Amberley, New Zealand.

June H. R., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in handcraft.

Hilda F., Leipzig, Germany.

From Boys

Horst van S. (14), Arnhem, Holland.

Antony K. W. (14), State Mines, Transvaal, S. Africa.—Especially from the United States and Paraguay.

Walter S. Jr. (18), London, England.

Gunther, B. (20), Cologne, Germany.—Correspond in German or French.

Carroll E., Redondo Beach, Calif.—Interested in stamps.

Over 20

Sara B., New York, N. Y.—Especially from England, Scotland and Wales. Interested in literature, art, travel and the theater.

Georgia M. P., Grand Junction, Colo.—Interested in music, journalism and sports.

Enid T. M., Griffith, N. S. W., Australia.

Clark R., Ann Arbor, Mich.—Especially from South Africa.

Lee E., Troy, Ohio.—Interested in books and raising dogs.

Will Eugene B., Dayton, Fla., please send in his last name and street address as a number of letters are waiting for him.

MARY LOU GOES SHOPPING

SHE is only eight but, even at this tender age, Mary Lou is a daily customer at the neighborhood stores. Perhaps it is a package of crackers, and a pound of sugar at the grocer's. Perhaps it is some tooth-paste or toilet soap at the corner store.

Of course Mary Lou doesn't decide on what she is going to buy. Her mother writes a list—this brand of crackers, this brand of sugar, this make of tooth-paste, this kind of soap. She knows the prices, and gives Mary Lou just enough money, with an extra penny or two, perhaps, to spend for herself.

Buying is just as simple and easy as that because of just one thing—Advertising.

Advertising has given all of us a lot to be thankful for.

Because of advertising, people in Texas know about and buy Michigan motor cars. People in New Hampshire buy oranges raised in Florida and California. Because of advertising, merchants and manufacturers are forced to improve their products. It has standardized quality. It has increased consumption and thereby lowered costs. It promotes competition and thereby keeps dealers and merchants wide awake to secure for you the most for your money.

But best of all it writes "Finis" on the business career of any merchant or manufacturer who attempts to fool the public or give them less than value received.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS

BOZEMAN LEADS BILLIARD TABLE

Cochran Drops to Second Place Through Defeat by Scoville

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG
J. N. Bozeman Jr.	4	1	9	37
Welker Cochran	3	1	8	39
A. H. Kieckhefer	3	2	6	53
C. L. Jackson	3	2	7	39
J. M. Layton	3	2	11	35
T. S. Denton	3	3	9	46
F. S. Scoville	3	3	6	46
A. J. Thurnblad	2	3	10	48
Otto Reiselt	2	4	8	62
A. K. Hall	0	5	7	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—As other leaders lost, J. N. Bozeman Jr. of Vallejo, Calif., won his fourth victory in five starts to set the pace in the world's professional championship tournament at three-cushion billiards here. Bozeman defeated T. S. Denton of Kansas City, Mo., former champion, in the second shortest game of the tourney, 37 innings, by the count of 50 to 29.

Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., former balkline billiard king, was the last to tumble from the undefeated class. After winning his first three games, Cochran finally was defeated by F. S. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y. A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago, title defender, who was tied with Cochran for second for a few hours, met his second defeat at the hands of Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion.

Bozeman got such a fast start on Denton that he led, 23 to 6, in 17 innings. His real sprint, however, was staged toward the end, when he scored 21 points in six innings. This brilliant series was featured by two runs of 5 and only one blank inning. Denton clicked off a cluster of eight in the twenty-fourth frame, which left him still 11 points behind at that stage. The score by innings:

Bozeman—1 0 0 1 3 2 0 0 s 2 0 2 0 0 5 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 3 4 5 0 3 1 5. Total—50. Innings—37. High Run—5. Safeties—1.

Denton—0 0 0 0 s 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 8 1 3 0 1 2 0 1 2 1 0 0 3. Total—29. Innings—36. High Run—8. Safeties—1.

Cochran met his first defeat in four starts at the hands of Scoville, the eastern sectional champion, 50 to 35, in 47 innings. The balkline king could not solve the tough defensive play of the Buffalo entry, who, on the other hand, counted with more than his customary speed. Scoville led from the start, running 13 billiards in his first eight innings, while Cochran averaged a point an inning. Scoville scored his high run of 5 in the fifteenth frame, thereby leading, 20 to 14. The score by innings:

Scoville—0 2 1 3 0 4 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 5 0 2 2 0 0 1 3 1 2 2 0 1 0 0 2 2 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 1. Total—50. Innings—47. High Run—5.

Cochran—0 0 0 3 0 2 3 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 s 0 0 1 0 5 0 0 3 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 5. Total—35. Innings—47. High Run—5. Safeties—1.

The Reiselt-Kieckhefer match started slowly, with both players reluctant to take chances on bad leaves to score. Reiselt finally triumphed, in 62 innings, 50 to 46. In 15 innings the count was tied at 11 all. Reiselt led at the fortieth, 30 to 26, and clicked off a run of 6 in the fiftieth. The title defender replied in the fifty-seventh, with a run of 5, but the Philadelphian still led, 45 to 40. The score by innings:

Reiselt—1 0 4 0 1 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 4 0 2 0 1 1 4 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 6 0 1 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 1. Total—50. Innings—62. High Runs—6.

Kieckhefer—0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 3 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 4 0 0 1 1 0 2 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 2 4. Total—46. Innings—61. High Runs—5. Referee—C. H. McElligott, all games.

IDAHO AGAIN PUTS DOWN OREGON FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Jan. 26—A fighting University of Oregon five dropped its second game to University of Idaho, 40 to 31, in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, when its defense withered in the last 10 minutes. Stellar work by K. D. Stevens '33 kept Oregon abreast of the Vandals in the first half, which ended 22 to 20 with Idaho ahead.

After Afton Barrett '33, the Vandals' best forward, left on fouls, diminutive A. H. Wicks '33 slipped in five close shots to put the Vandals ahead. C. E. Roberts '33 and Stevens, Oregon stars, were disqualified in the third quarter for fouling. Idaho finished with four substitutes in the lineup. D. E. Lacy '33 held Roberts to two baskets. The summary:

IDAHO		OREGON
Barrett, Warner	lf	Olinger, Rotenberg
Wicks	rf	Nelson, Robertson, Simons
Grenier	c	Roberts, Miller
Thompson, Jones, Hurley	lg	Robertson, Simons
Lacy	rg	Watts, Berg
	rf	Stevens, Tergeson, Kunkle

Score—University of Idaho 40, University of Oregon 31. Goals from floor—Wicks 5, Barrett 4, Hurley 3, Grenier, Lacy for Idaho; Stevens 3, Robertson 2, Roberts 2, Olinger, Miller, Watts, Tergeson for Oregon. Goals from foul—Wicks 5, Grenier 3, Hurley 3, Lacy for Idaho; Olinger 4, Stevens 2, Robertson, Berg, Tergeson for Oregon. Referee—Gale Mix, Moscow.

HORTON PLACED FIRST

Albert Horton III of Providence, New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association singles champion, was placed first in the men's New England L. T. A. ranking list for 1932 while Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter is placed at the head of the women's singles list. Francis Fitzpatrick of Providence heads the junior boys' singles, with Katherine Winthrop leading the junior girls. Arthur Ingraham of Oakland, R. I., was elected president of the association; Frank J. Sulloway of Concord, N. H., vice-president; Henry R. Guild of Boston, treasurer, and Edward H. Bonelli, secretary.

OTTAWA BORROWS E. ROCHE

OTTAWA, Jan. 26 (AP)—Cy Denneny, manager of the Ottawa Senators, announced two player deals last night as the team left for Detroit. Earl Roche, former Montreal Maroon left wingman, has been acquired from the Boston Bruins for the rest of the season, and Bert Burry, recently signed defense player who played with Springfield a year ago, has been released.

TAKE FIVE WICKETS FOR 168

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 26 (AP)—Five New South Wales wickets had been taken for 168 runs today by the English test-match team in an exhibition contest. Don Bradman, noted Australian batsman, was dismissed for only one run by the English bowlers; while two unknowns, Brown and Rowe, knocked up 69 and 67, respectively, for New South Wales. Rowe still had his wicket at close of play.

BOSTON Y. C. ELECTS JAY

Edward G. Jay was elected commodore of the Boston Yacht Club at its annual meeting held at its winter quarters, Rowe's Wharf, last night. Charles A. Sawyer Jr., was elected vice-commodore; Francis Chamberlain, rear commodore, and James A. Hodder, secretary-treasurer.

Forward Pass Is Under Discussion

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Whether or not the football rules committee decides to make any changes this year, the coaches have a few very definite ideas what ought to be done and are preparing to sift the proposals at a meeting of their "committee of twenty" early in February and to present them to the rules body when it gathers.

The two principal ideas, as gathered by Louis Little, chairman of the committee, the coaches formed at their December meetings, are that something ought to be done about the forward pass and that the ball ought to be brought in from the edge of the field without the loss of a down, even before it is carried over the sideline.

Fear that the forward pass was getting out of hand and too many passes were being tossed indiscriminately was reflected in the report of the 1932 rules committee. The coaches offer three possible changes to discourage too much passing. They are:

1. That the penalty for two successive incomplete passes be increased from 5 to 15 yards, offered by Little.

2. That forward passes be permitted from any point behind the scrimmage line, replacing the present restriction that the ball must be thrown from a point at least five yards behind the line, made by R. E. Hanley of Northwestern.

3. That a forward pass caught by the defense after it has touched an ineligible receiver be ruled an intercepted pass, instead of an incomplete pass as is the case today.

"Personally," Little added, "I believe that aside from simplifying the rules, taking away the ambiguity that exists in some places, the rules should be let alone. Last year's changes worked out very well. A little attention to the forward pass is about all I can see that is necessary."

UNBEATEN LEADERS IN CLEAN SWEEPS

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B TEAM STANDING
NEW YORK DIVISION—GROUP I

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches P	PC
Harvard Club	4	0	19	1	1.000
Princeton Club	4	0	16	4	1.000
University Club	2	2	7	13	.500
Yale Club	1	3	7	8	.333
Racquet and T. C.	0	3	3	12	.000
Heights Casino	0	4	3	17	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The two unbeaten leaders, Harvard Club and Princeton Club, both scored clean-sweep victories yesterday, in the fourth round of the first group of the New York division of the Metropolitan squash racquets class B team championships, and will fight out the group title next Wednesday. The third match in that round, between Racquet & Tennis Club and Yale Club, was postponed, as was the only scheduled match in the second group, between Dartmouth Club and Rockaway Hunting Club.

Harvard Club defeated Heights Casino on the courts of the latter, while Princeton Club, on its home courts, defeated University Club. The summary:

HARVARD CLUB 5, HEIGHTS CASINO 0

B. W. Morris, Harvard Club, defeated C. A. Major, 15—10, 15—12, 15—12.
B. N. Everett, Harvard Club, defeated R. O. Rasch, 15—5, 17—16, 15—12.
W. C. Peet Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. K. Thayer, 11—15, 15—13, 15—11, 15—7.
I. J. Hall, Harvard Club, defeated F. W. Miller, 11—15, 15—8, 15—11, 15—11.
C. T. Lane, Harvard Club, defeated F. A. Ward, 15—18, 18—15, 15—10, 15—8.

PRINCETON CLUB 5, UNIVERSITY CLUB 0

H. P. Baker, Princeton Club, defeated T. S. Matthews, 15—11, 15—11, 15—8.
Andrew Cort Jr., Princeton Club, defeated C. J. Hardy Jr., 15—11, 18—14, 15—11.
D. A. Lowry, Princeton Club, defeated R. E. McCormick, 15—9, 10—15, 15—10, 15—4.
J. K. Weeks, Princeton Club, defeated H. R. Sutphen Jr., 15—9, 15—11, 13—15, 15—11.
P. B. McElroy, Princeton Club, defeated J. H. Forbes, 15—10, 15—12, 16—18, 10—15, 15—8.

MONTCLAIR A. C. WINS N. J. GROUP TITLE

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C NEW JERSEY STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L.	P.C.
Montclair A. C.	5	1	31	11	.833
Essex Club	4	2	25	17	.667
Short Hills Club	2	3*	20	18	.400
Elizabeth T.-C.-C.	0	5*	4	34	.000

*Round unfinished, four matches postponed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Montclair Athletic Club captured the championship of the New Jersey group of the metropolitan squash tennis class C team championship when it defeated Essex Club of Newark, on the winner's courts, 6 to 1, in the final scheduled round. They will now play off for the title with the winner of the New York group, in all probability City Athletic Club, on a neutral court, sometime next week.

In the other match of the round only three matches were played of the seven, between Short Hills Club and Elizabeth Town and Country Club, on the courts of the latter, all being won by Short Hills Club. The balance will probably be played over the coming week-end. The summary:

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 6, ESSEX CLUB 1

F. G. Charshee, Montclair, defeated B. M. Shanley, 15—12, 15—5.
W. W. Cole Jr., Montclair, won from Irving Riker, by default.
E. V. L. Marshall, Montclair, defeated Carl Good, 15—7, 15—12.
F. L. Glasby, Montclair, defeated P. B. Lawrence, 15—6, 15—11.
W. W. Boddington, Montclair, defeated Robert Lester, 17—16, 15—7.
F. L. Allen, Montclair, defeated R. H. Berry, 15—10, 15—12.
Albert J. Joyce, Essex, defeated Arthur Dooley, 15—1, 15—12.

SHORT HILLS CLUB 3, ELIZABETH T. & C. C. 0

Q. A. Ryan, Short Hills, defeated W. B. Muldaur, 15—8, 15—5.
E. M. Douglas, Short Hills, defeated J. K. Leeds, 15—10, 15—12.
Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills, defeated D. M. Smith, 15—6, 18—17.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Ball S. T. 36, Manchester 24.
Bluffton 59, Cedarville 21.
Carbondale T. 31, Southeast Missouri 26.
Catawaba 30, Elon 20.
E. Stroudsburg T. 47, Jamaica T. 30.
Gustav Adolphus 43, Carleton 32.
Idaho 40, Oregon 31.
Lenoir Rhyne 52, Guilford 24.
Louisiana State 26, Alabama P. I. 25.
Moorhead S. T. 28, Concordia 27.
Mt. St. Mary's 36, Johns Hopkins 14.
Valparaiso 36, Gary C. C. 24.
W. V. Wesleyan 39, West Virginia 38.

SUPERIORS WIN, 4 TO 0

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Canadian Press)—Edmonton Superiors last night defeated Grosvenor House Canadians, 4 to 0, in a fast ice hockey match before a large crowd. Buster Brown scored two goals in the first period. Joe Brown tallied in the second, and Buster Brown made his third in the final.

HALL REACHES QUARTERFINAL

Shields and Burns of New York Also Advance in Canadian Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 26—The ranks of the invading contingent in the thirteenth annual Canadian indoor tennis championship at the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club was reduced from eight to five on Wednesday when the remainder of the first-round matches and all of the second-round matches in singles were played. Each of the six matches in the first round was of an international nature and the United States and Canada each scored three wins.

In the second round the three Americans were all successful, but the lone British entrant, Hon. Peter Aitken, son of Lord Beaverbrook, was defeated by Francis X. Shields of New York. The latter won both his matches with the loss of only one game in each. Edward W. Burns Jr. of New York was another double winner during the day, while the defending champion, J. Gilbert Hall, advanced to the round of eight by an easy victory. The other five survivors in the singles are local players. The summary:

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—First Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Leslie Clegg, Montreal, 6—1, 6—0.
Albert Law, New York, defeated Dr. F. Coburn, Montreal, 6—1, 6—2.
Eric Walker, Montreal, defeated T. B. Plimpton, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.
Edward W. Burns Jr., New York, defeated Paul Fontaine, Montreal, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.
Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated John Nicholl, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.
Jess Baldwin, Montreal, defeated G. Plimpton, Boston, 6—2 6—2.

Second Round

Francis X. Shields defeated Hon. Peter Aitken, London, England, 6—1 6—0.
Roland Longtin, Montreal, defeated J. M. McDougall, Montreal, 8—6, 3—6, 7—5.
Robert Murray, Montreal, defeated Albert Law, 6—4, 6—2.
C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated Eric Walker, 6—0, 6—1.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Ross Wilson, Montreal, 6—1, 6—3.
Edward W. Burns Jr., defeated David Morrice, Montreal, 12—10, 6—4.
Laird Watt defeated Jess Baldwin, 6—2, 6—3.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Ernest Savard, Montreal, 6—3, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Preliminary Round

Louis Robert and R. N. Watt, Montreal, defeated George Leclerc, Ottawa, and T. B. Plimpton, Boston, 7—5, 6—4.

First Round

Francis X. Shields and Edward W. Burns Jr., New York, defeated Ross Wilson and Eric Walker, Montreal, 6—1, 9—7.
W. M. Hodgson and R. J. Dawes, Montreal, defeated A. L. S. Mill and Dr. S. R. Cleveland, Montreal, 7—5, 6—4.
Ernest Savard and C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated Hon. Peter Aitken, London, England, and C. H. Peters, Montreal, 6—1, 6—2.
David Morrice, Montreal, and Albert Law, New York, defeated G. Plimpton and John Nicholl, Boston, 6—1, 6—4.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated A. Forsythe and A. Cameron, Montreal, 6—1, 6—1.

McCauliff Wins Way To Round of Eight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 26—Six players won their matches in the all-South tennis tournament singles at the Miami Biltmore Country Club yesterday and advanced to the quarterfinal round. George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, member of four Davis Cup teams and three times national doubles titleholder, won an easy victory over Gus Feuer of Miami, former Florida public parks champion, in the third round, 6—1, 6—2.

Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers, N. Y., was carried to three sets before he entered the quarterfinals, defeating Joseph Whalen of Miami, 7—5, 0—6, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., high ranking player, defeated Dr. Philip B. Hawk of Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., 6—2, 6—2, while Jay L. Cohn of Santa Monica, Calif., Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, and R. Berkeley Bell of New York, a transplanted Texan, also advanced to the quarterfinals.

Doubles play got under way yesterday with Bell and Mangin winning the feature match. They defeated Dr. Hawk and John Nixon of Miami, 6—4, 6—2. The singles summary:

ALL-SOUTH TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Third Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Gus Feuer, Miami, 6—1, 6—2.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated John Nixon, Miami, 6—3, 6—3.
Jay L. Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Hudson Hamm, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 6—1, 6—2.
Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Ray White, Tampa, 6—4, 6—4.
Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Dr. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y., 6—2, 6—2.
Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Joseph Whalen, Miami, 7—5, 0—6, 6—2.
Carroll Turner, Miami, advanced through a bye.
Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, advanced through a bye.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	15	6	5	62	39	36
Syracuse	15	5	8	83	68	35
Buffalo	13	4	7	72	43	34
Windsor	10	5	10	53	59	25
Detroit	8	2	17	45	63	18
Cleveland	3	4	19	52	95	10

RESULT JAN. 25

Syracuse 3, Buffalo 3, overtime.

SYRACUSE AND BUFFALO TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 26—Buffalo Bisons and Syracuse Stars split two valuable International Hockey League points here last night by playing to a 3-to-3 overtime tie. As a result London Tecumsehs remain undisputed leaders. A victory for Syracuse would have placed the locals in a tie with London for first place and a victory for Buffalo would have placed the Bisons 1 point ahead of the Stars and only 1 point behind London.

DURAND ELIMINATES GOODWIN

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Celest Durand of Long Island took revenge yesterday as he eliminated Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., in the second round of the Lake Worth amateur golf tournament, 2 up. Goodwin trimmed Durand in the recent Miami mid-winter tournament, but he was no match yesterday for Durand, who played the first six holes in two under par. Arnold Brillhart of Yonkers, N. Y., beat Roy Gussman of West Palm Beach, in 18 holes, while W. J. Donohoe of New York was pressed to eliminate J. H. Forsman of New York, 2 and 1. Albert Hakes of Dunkirk, N. Y., beat Lea Fowler of New York, 2 and 1, in the other second-round match.

EDITH KINGSMILL TIES RECORD

WINNIPEG, Jan. 26 (Canadian Press)—Edith Kingsmill of the Winnipeg Granada Club yesterday equaled the world's 220-yard speed skating record for women outdoors by skating the distance in 21⅕s. in a special invitation race. Three stop watches caught her in the same time. The official world's record was set in 1929 by Loretta Neitzel of Detroit.

Class A Leaders Win Every Match

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	9	1	41	9	.900
New York A. C.	9	1	37	13	.900
Fraternity S.T.C.	8	2	36	19	.727
Yale Club	4	7	19	36	.384
Crescent A.-H. C.	2	8	21	29	.300
Princeton Club	2	8	15	35	.300
Harvard Club	2	8	11	39	.200

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Columbia University Club and New York Athletic Club, the leaders in the Class A metropolitan squash tennis team championships, each scored another victory yesterday in the twelfth round, without losing a single match. Both were playing on their home courts, and Columbia defeated Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, while the Winged Foot five disposed of Princeton Club.

Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, now in third place, was the third victor of the day, also on its home courts, defeating Yale Club, 4 to 1, with several of the matches close. The summary:

COLUMBIA U. C. 5, CRESCENT A.-H. C. 0

F. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., won from F. C. Hart by default.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated W. J. Hall, 15—6, 15—8.
F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, 15—11, 15—4.
P. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated T. H. Hendrickson, 15—12, 11—15, 15—4.
N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., defeated N. P. Torrance, 15—7, 15—8.

NEW YORK A. C. 5, PRINCETON CLUB 0

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., 15—6, 15—12.
P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated C. H. Donner, 15—3, 15—2.
Barnwell Elliott, New York, won from H. D. Wood, by default.
F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated L. B. Dailey, 15—1, 15—5.
R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated F. H. Merrill, 15—6, 15—6.

FRATERNITY S. T. C. 4, YALE CLUB 1

Milton Baron, Fraternity, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., 15—8, 11—15, 15—13.
L. S. Green, Fraternity, defeated W. D. Hoag, 15—6, 15—14.
L. A. Strasser, Fraternity, defeated J. B. Quincy, 15—5, 15—13.
W. E. Coyle, Fraternity, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, 15—8, 15—6.
C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, defeated R. A. O'Neill, 10—15, 15—11, 15—13.

ARROWS INCREASE FIRST-PLACE HOLD

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	12	6	7	84	49	30
Boston	11	4	6	65	42	26
Providence	11	3	9	56	51	25
New Haven	8	3	10	44	56	19
Quebec	6	2	16	47	78	14

RESULT JAN. 25

Philadelphia 4, Quebec 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26—Although two of its star players were out on account of mishaps, the Philadelphia Arrows easily defeated the Quebec Beavers in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena, Wednesday night, 4 to 0. By the victory the Arrows boosted their first-place lead to four points over the Boston Cubs.

Yank Boyd and Tommy Anderson starred for the Arrows, Boyd started the Philadelphia team on its scoring way less than three minutes after the match started and also contributed the final goal. Anderson proved handy with a pair of assists. Cude's alert goal tending repulsed all of the Canadian shots. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		QUEBEC
Conn, Hudson	lw	
	rw	Toupin, Armand, McIntyre
Anderson, Pratt	c	Ward, Lowery, Giroux
Boyd, Phillips	rw	
	lw	Dube, McCartney, McCabe
Nichols, Desmarais	ld	Arnott, Molyneaux
Peters, McGoldrick	rd	Calligher, Frew
Cude	g	Lamontagne

Score—Philadelphia 4, Quebec 0. Goals—Boyd 2, Conn, Desmarais for Philadelphia. Assists—Anderson 2, Boyd, Conn, for Philadelphia. Officials—F. A. Synnott, Boston, and Stevenson, Philadelphia. Time—Three 20m. periods.

EASTERN SWIMMING SCHEDULE FINISHED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Ben S. De Young, secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association, announced yesterday that the individual swimming championships will be decided in Philadelphia on March 17 and 18, and the interscholastic competition will follow one week later at Annapolis, in the pool of the United States Naval Academy.

Three meets have been held in the association to date, with Columbia University being on the losing end each time. City College, Rutgers and Pennsylvania registered the victories. Columbia, however, has played three water polo games and won them all. The swimming schedule for the remainder of the season follows:

Jan. 28—Penn at Yale.
Feb. 4—Rutgers at Yale; 10—Rutgers at C. C. N. Y.; 15—Columbia at Yale; 17—Yale at C. C. N. Y.; 18—Penn at Naval Academy; 22—C. C. N. Y. at Penn; 25—Yale at Naval Academy.
March 3—Naval Academy at Rutgers; 4—Naval Academy at C. C. N. Y.; 8—Rutgers at Penn; 11—Columbia at Naval Academy; 17 and 18—Individual championships at Philadelphia; 25—Interscholastic championships at Annapolis.

NEW WORLD'S MARK BY DOROTHY LYFORD

Dorothy Lyford of the Boston Swimming Association broke the world's record for the standing broad jump (indoors) last night at the Boston Y. M. H. A. gymnasium, when she won the women's New England A. A. A. U. senior championship title in that event with a leap of 9½ feet, or 2.74 meters. The former mark was 2.57 meters made by Miss Holliday of Great Britain in 1927. Louise Stokes of the Onteora Club was second and Irene Weise, unattached, third.

Miss Stokes and Helen Phillips, Boston Swimming Association, were tied for the New England senior running high jump championship, with leaps of 5ft., or 1.404 meters. Elizabeth Bickford, Onteora Club, was third.

CORNELL TO COMPETE

The Harvard Athletic Association has received definite assurance from Romeyn Berry, graduate manager of athletics at Cornell University, that the Ithacans will be represented by a full varsity team in the annual triangular track meet against Harvard and Dartmouth at the Boston Garden, Saturday, Feb. 25. Also it is expected that both Dartmouth and Cornell will send freshman relay teams and sprinters to the meet.

TRUSDELL WINS WALKER TROPHY

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 26 (AP)—W. E. Truadell of Huntington, N. Y., yesterday won the Walker Trophy, donated by James H. Walker, for a 27-hole medal golf tournament for veterans who play only nine holes daily. His net score was 41-34-41—116. Charles B. Hudson of Patchogue, N. Y., was second with 38-39-40—117.

MISSOURI FIVE IS PROMISING

Reserve Material Lacking, However, According to Coach Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 26—Rather well fortified for starting material, but lacking in capable reserve power, the University of Missouri basketball team this season should make a better showing than last year, Coach George Edwards feels. The Tigers of the 1931-32 season broke even in games won and lost, tying the University of Oklahoma for second place in the "Big Six" Conference, when credited with victories against all opponents played on the Missouri court and charged with defeats in all games played away from home.

Graduation took only two lettermen from the Missouri squad, as Capt. M. M. Collings '32, guard, and V. K. Davis '32, forward, completed three years of play. Eligibility rulings, however, will prevent J. E. Palfreyman '33, a guard, from playing until the turn of the semester in February, and likewise will prevent C. J. Schiele '33 from reporting. Schiele did not compete for a place on the basketball squad last year, but is assured of one this season. Another handicap is the loss of J. A. Zinn '33, a forward, who will not try to win his third letter.

N. O. Wagner '33, regular center last year after he was shifted from the forward position he played two years ago, gives Missouri an advantage of the tip-off in most games this season, but no capable reserve has been developed for his relief.

Two veterans are the starters at forward, as J. M. Cooper '34, who tied for scoring honors in the conference last season, and the diminutive B. B. Passer '34, have outdistanced competitors so far this season.

At guard, the veteran G. M. Stuber '34, delayed from early season practice because of his quarterback duties on the football team, is paired with D. P. Miller '34, who won a letter but was not a regular starter last season. K. A. Jorgenson '35 and J. D. Elgin '35 are the most capable substitutes.

Others who materially aid the squad include W. T. Hatfield '34 who was prevented from playing much last season; R. E. Seiler '34, reserve last season; R. L. Eidson '35, flashy sophomore; and A. L. Trowbridge '35, leading scorer in freshman competition last year. The conference schedule:

Jan. 7—Missouri 37, Nebraska 33; 14—Missouri 29, Iowa State College 22; 19—Kansas 35, Missouri 27.
Feb. 3—Kansas State vs. Missouri at Manhattan; 4—Oklahoma vs. Missouri at Norman; 11—Kansas vs. Missouri at Columbia; 17—Oklahoma vs. Missouri at Columbia; 24—Iowa State vs. Missouri at Ames; 25—Nebraska vs. Missouri at Lincoln.
March 4—Kansas State vs. Missouri at Columbia.

INTERNATIONAL NET SERIES IN MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—An informal team tennis series early in March between four players representing the International Tennis Club of Great Britain and the International Tennis Club of New York has been arranged, Julian S. Myrick, a member of the local organization, said yesterday.

Prior to this the English players will meet a quartet of high-ranking American players in Bermuda, in connection with the annual tennis championships. Clifford S. Sutter, Gregory S. Mangin, George M. Lott Jr., and Sidney B. Wood Jr. are expected to represent the United States there.

The English team is headed by E. R. Avory, seventh ranking player of England, and K. C. Gandar-Dower, eleventh ranking player. The other two team members are R. K. Tunkler and H. G. N. Cooper.

The tentative plans call for matches March 7 and 8. The Englishmen will not play in the United States indoor championships, arriving in New York March 6 and leaving on the eighth.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	2	0	2	10	8	4
St. Louis	1	0	2	4	9	2
Tulsa	1	0	1	6	5	2
Wichita	1	0	0	4	2	2

RESULT JAN. 25

Wichita 4, St. Louis 2.

WICHITA TRIUMPHS, 4—2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kans., Jan. 26—A Wichita speedy sextette made an impressive entry in the American Hockey Association by scoring a 4-to-2 victory over the St. Louis Flyers in its inaugural battle here last night.

PRINCE OF WALES WINS AT GOLF

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Prince of Wales, who is a very earnest golfer, recently won the weekly medal competition at Coombe Hill with a score of 71 (81 minus handicap of 10). Probably the greatest of the many bonds that link the Prince to the hearts of his admiring countrymen is his great love for athletics of all kinds, in which he resembles his father, King George. Both of them thoroughly enjoy and appreciate the various sports events they attend in the course of their public activities. Besides his well-known proclivities for equestrian sport, the Prince follows keenly both Rugby and Association football, and he, like his brother, the Duke of York, is personally adept at squash racquets, golf, pony polo and lawn tennis.

LIVERPOOL DEFEATS VIENNA

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Vienna Sports Club soccer eleven, which played a 3 to 3 tie with Glasgow Rangers, Scottish League leaders, Saturday, yesterday was defeated by Liverpool in an informal match, 5 to 2. Liverpool is only thirteenth in the English League, first division, and the defeat of the Austrian team was a distinct upset. Two third division league games were played yesterday, Watford defeating Bristol City 3 to 2 in a match of the southern section, while Gateshead and Rotherham battled to a 1 to 1 tie in a northern section fixture.

DYKES SIGNS CONTRACT

CHICAGO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Jimmy Dykes was the first Chicago White Sox player to return his signed contract for 1933. The veteran third baseman, who was purchased from the Philadelphia Athletics last fall, informed owner J. Louis Comiskey he was satisfied with the terms.

VETERAN CATCHER RELEASED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals yesterday announced the release of Mike Gonsales, veteran catcher. During the last two seasons, the 40-year-old Cuban was the Cardinals' third-string backstop.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Mass State 7, Amherst 0.
Yale 11, Brown 0.

Dry Firewood Makes Light Maple Sirup

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 26 (AP)—Dry firewood makes the best maple sirup, according to Mr. J. G. Weir of the extension service of the University of Vermont State Agricultural College. He says that fuel wood stored under cover gives off more heat than wood exposed to weather.

It is common knowledge among sugar men that the hotter the fire, the better the sirup. Mr. Weir says a hotter fire enables the sugar maker to evaporate the sap to a standard density in a shorter time, and thereby get a lighter-colored sirup. "Wood," he says, "to give the best results, should not only be stored under cover, but should be cut at least a year before it is to be used."

HARVARD FRESHMEN GET PRIZED AWARD

One of Harvard College's most prized scholarships, amounting to over $500, will be awarded to preparatory school students planning to enter the Harvard freshman class rather than to upper classmen as was formerly the custom. According to University Hall, the scholarship was established in 1886 by Judge John Lowell in memory of his son, George E. Lowell "to encourage excellence in Latin and Greek studies."

Examinations were held at six preparatory schools last year to test the new plan of awards and the prize was granted to Walter Stanley White of Cambridge, a student at Phillips Exeter Academy, now a Harvard freshman. On the basis of this test, prize examinations in Latin and Greek are being prepared by the department of classics, and a still wider competition by a large number of schools is expected. Examinations this year will be held in April for students planning to enter Harvard in September.

Interstate Labor Groups to Confer

An interstate conference on labor laws, called by Gov. Joseph B. Ely to propose means of unifying state labor minimum wage laws, is to be held at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow and Saturday, it was announced today at the State House.

Representatives of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia have been invited to attend. Friday will be taken up with speaking and group discussions of hours of labor for women, minimum wages and public employment offices. The reports of these groups will be presented to the conference as a whole on Saturday morning for discussion and adoption.

Speakers tomorrow morning will include Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School; Miss Amy Hawes of Mount Holyoke College; Mr. Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company; Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner of New York; Mr. Joseph M.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, overlooking Fenway—Small kitchenette suites; reasonable rents. 304 Hemenway St. or Garrison 9480.

114 FENWAY

4, 5, 6 rooms, reception hall and bath; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Janitor or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040.

87 ST. STEPHEN STREET

SUITES, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration. Rents reasonable. Apply on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 209 Washington St., Boston. LAFayette 7040.

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., 111 7th St.—Attractive apartments, large closets, garage, maid service, free refrigeration; reasonable rentals.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—If you enjoy sunrises, sunsets, fresh air, sublet 3-room tower apartment, elevator; 7 months $75. Tel. Rich Hill 2-6661 before 7:45 a. m.

N. Y. C., 640 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-8843 mornings.

APARTMENTS WANTED

REFINED business woman desires one room furnished modern apartment. Write Box B-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Experienced governess, able to drive car. Address B., 1 Hudson St. Tel. Os. 8177.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Quality, service, courtesy; work guaranteed; moderate prices. LA PARISIAN CLEANERS, 306 86th St. Clo. 6-1493.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.

IDA GORDON Su. 7-7745
239 W. 72nd St., New York City El. 5-9033
224 E. 54th St.

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DRESSMAKING — Remodeling, alterations, out by day or work home; reasonable prices. MRS. IDA MERCER, Fairbanks 4-3652.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ROYAL DOULTON gold dinner set; value $950; sell at sacrifice. Telephone evenings, Aspinwall 1260 (Brookline, Mass.).

FUEL

CAMBRIDGE COKE $10 Per Ton
Local Deliveries
CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT CO.—Porter 2600

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP Props. Eugene and Nellie Permanent Waving. Marcel Waving. 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264.

ETHEL M. LEESAN—Shampooing, marcelling and manicuring; residential work. 402A Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. University 6187.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

JAMAICA, L. I.—Housekeeper, plain cooking, $25 monthly; 2 adults. Write Box X-4, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—Young girl companion; city resident; evenings only; stay over night; read; go home through day; reference; give telephone. Write Box M-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOUSE IN THE PINES
Home offering comforts and attention to those desiring rest and study. Address MISS CAROLINE W. HEER, Manager, 16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md. Phone Catonsville 333.

MILLINERY

SMART HATS
ALSO REMODELING. Pan-Hellenic House, 3 Mitchell Place, N. Y. C. El. 5-7300, Ext. 418.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, northern outside exposure, mornings or evenings, or Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday afternoons. 551 Fifth Ave. Van. 3-8164.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

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HILLVIEW, WOODSTOCK, N. Y. Tel. 140—A loving home for study and rest in Catskills, overlooking mountains; year-round; modernly equipped, attractively furnished, well heated.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

PLUMBING AND HEATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For a plumber and steamfitter call THOMAS GARDNER. Est. 18 years Shore Road 8-3410. 227 71st St.

REAL ESTATE

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Dutch colonial home, 2 years old, 6 rooms, sun parlor, 2-car garage, etc.; restricted location; 8 minutes from station. J. W. HAINES, 21 Brookfield Place. Tel. 754.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT — Introduce to your friends, neighbors, Dijon, a natural aid to beauty; unsurpassed in quality, value; beautifully packaged; sells easily; builds permanent income through repeats; commission basis; write for liberal offer to representatives. DIJON LABORATORIES, 342 Madison Ave., Dept. A-3, New York City.

SELL quality chocolates to your acquaintances and friends and build profitable business yielding liberal commissions; large repeat business; protected territories. A. H. STRENG, Ming Toy Sweets, 28 West 15th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BELLMORE, Long Island, N. Y.—Nicely furnished room in private family, kitchen privileges. 410 Wilson Avenue West.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Comfortable outside room in apartment with adult family; reasonable; convenient to D. L. & W. Tel. Or. 4-2788.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y., 3325 86th St.—Large furnished room for business woman, private bathhouse. HAV. 4-0509.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Comfortably furnished, sunny, well heated room; reasonable; constant hot water; 3 min. to trains, buses, trolley and business section. 9 Badeau Place. N. R. 137.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 West 116th St., Apt. 92—Two large, delightful front rooms, as a home arrangement with bath and kitchen, or separately; friendly, refined environment; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, bright, single bedrooms; reasonable; use kitchen; close Drive, Columbia. Cath. 8-8085.

NEW YORK CITY, 526 West 143rd St.—Large room, southern exposure, running water; private house. BAILEY.

NORWALK, CONN., 8 France Street—Sunny, pleasant room with kitchen privilege; near bus and village. C. PERRIN, Norwalk 5136-W.

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3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 62.77
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A3 Flora 0778
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23.606
PHILADELPHIA
903 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 0186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2443
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3630
CLEVELAND
1490 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7600
ST. LOUIS
1776 R'ways Each. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 0173
KANSAS CITY
406 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3760
SAN FRANCISCO
626 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7260
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Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
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824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 4504
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1002 An. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 0792

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COUPLE, refined, mature, willing to give services in exchange for home; can cook, drive car, generally helpful; companionship. BELMORE, 104 West 49th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BY YOUNG MAN who will accept any work; clerical experience; driver's license. L. H. GOLDTHWAITE, 43 Judson St., East Hartford, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR—Young, married, 8 years' experience; excellent and careful driver; references. IRVING COOKSON, 1010 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Ken. 3216.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

A real assistant for the busy executive who needs a man with legal, sales and manufacturing experience. During last 12 years, with nationally known corporation, progressed from private secretary to plant manager. Can be relied upon to handle delicate assignments with tact and judgment. Age 39. Excellent references. Modest salary. L. A. MERRYMAN, 47 CRATEAU TERRACE, SNYDER, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

EXPERIENCE and study qualify me for room clerk, housekeeper, food superintendent, care of children in groups. GLADYS RUSSELL, 109 Kenilworth Rd., Merion, Penna.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Law, real estate, motion picture; knowledge of switchboard. R. FORMA, 160 W. 87th St., N. Y. City; Schuyler 4-7531.

TYPEWRITERS

ALL makes typewriters, large and portable, $15 to $65; rental $9 for 4 months; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 354 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 4390.

TYPEWRITERS—All standard makes sold rented and repaired. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3121.

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Last 3 Days
of Pre-Inventory Sale

MEIGS & CO.
INCORPORATED

- A Store of Fashion
- A Store of Quality
- A Store of Moderate Price

and a GOOD store for all the family, all the time.

HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
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We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.

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Old Dutch Cleanser
The Circle
Store
Groceries
91 Lake Ave. Tel. 2441

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich. Conn
Telephone 1800-1801

'blue coal'
Household Fuel Corp.
Phone Greenwich 2920

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Arcadia Rd., Old Greenwich, Conn
Phone 7-1218
SERVICE—COURTESY—ECONOMY

A. V. SHUTTLEWORTH
PLUMBING—HEATING
JOBBING
Tele. Old Greenwich 7-0982
6 MORTIMER DRIVE, OLD GREENWICH

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELERS
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich. Conn

K. KARAM
Clearance Sale
Of Everything
Dresses — Negligees
Silk Hand-made Underwear
CHATEAU LAFAYETTE Tel. 3795

Arcadia Service Station
TEXAS GAS—TEXAS OIL
All Accessories—Auto Repairs
COURTESY ALWAYS
Arcadia Road, near Post Office
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WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Hatch & North Coal Co.
HAZLE BROOK COAL
"The Leader in Uniform Quality"
OIL — COKE
83 Asylum Street Phone 2-1032

THE SANITARY LAUNDRY CO.
339 CHURCH STREET
Laundry Work of All Descriptions
PHONE 2-9269

CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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RACKLIFFE OIL COMPANY
New Franklin Fire Engine Gasoline
Blue Flame Range Oil—Fuel Oil
STATIONS
378 Franklin Avenue
43 New Britain Avenue
130 Maple Avenue
309 Washington Street
47 Main Street
914 Farmington Avenue
712-714 Burnside Avenue
1138 Main St., E. Hartford

ADULT AMUSEMENT GAMES
Chess, Checkers, Cribbage, Anagrams, Dominoes (to double 12).
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

889 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

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Arrow Shirts
1c each

Buy one of our Arrow Shirts at regular price, $1.95, $2.50 or $3.00, and we offer you one more for one cent. Entire stock except white included, collar attached or neckband.

Besse Boynton Store

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

THE CHERNIACK CO.
Complete Assortment
DRESSES HATS COATS
Hosiery Scarfs

We Invite You to See Our
VALENTINE DISPLAY
for February 14
Jepson's Book Store

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

BUTLER'S INSURANCE OFFICE
All Kinds of Insurance
Opposite the Town Clock

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If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUES
2-4 daily except Saturdays

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Our 81st Anniversary Sale
begins on Friday, Feb. 3rd
All four selling floors coöperate in presenting values which we could obtain only because of our 81 years of association with the leading manufacturers of the country.

BULLARD'S
ELM ST. COR. ORANGE
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
A regular January Store-wide event with reductions up to 50%
Mr. Donald W. Hall, one of our representatives, will be glad to help you at any time.

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26 Whitney Avenue
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Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPS "SAY IT WITH FLOWERS" 970 Chapel St.

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
398 STATE STREET

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
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HOME COAL CO. Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-3139

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
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BENEDICT & COE COAL COKE 135 TEMPLE ST.
Please mention the Monitor when ordering your fuel
Phone 5-4116

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 618-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

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HAROLD A. MEAD
DRUG STORE
FROST BUILDING, WEST AVENUE

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk. Conon Tel. 3201

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk. Conn. Phone 256

The Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL
FUEL AND RANGE OIL
YARDS:
149 Washington St., South Norwalk, Phone 652
First St., and Seaview Ave., E. Norwalk, Ph. 53

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
The Leading Dry Goods Store
28-34 WALL STREET Tel. 650
You will enjoy shopping in our store—Always something new and at reasonable prices.

STAMFORD

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C. O. MILLER CO.
... Important Sale!
1200 Pairs
Women's Hosiery, 59c
2 pairs $1.10
A Very Low Price for a Very Substantial Stocking!
Chiffon and service weights. Sizes 8½ to 10½. *New Spring colors!*
HOSIERY . . . FIRST FLOOR

81st Semi-Annual Clothing Sale
No bunk—or junk.
No exaggerated statements. Honest to goodness values—all nationally advertised merchandise!
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Books, Games and Puzzles
40% off
in Our January Sale
Smith's BOOKSTORE
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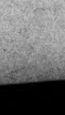
Phone 3-0088 Open Evenings
Phone 3-3245

THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN STREET STAMFORD, CONN
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner



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318 ATLANTIC AVENUE

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GURLY BUILDING STAMFORD, CONN.
Furnished, Unfurnished—Remarkable Values—Estates, Farms, Houses, Bungalows, Apartments

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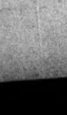
A New Pair Absolutely Free of
"PRESTIGE"
PURE SILK HOSE
If they do not wear satisfactorily in every way.
"Prestige" Silk Hose for Women combine STYLE, QUALITY and REASONABLE PRICE. See them at our Hosiery Department.
$1.00 a pair
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.



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FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
49 CENTER STREET

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
JANUARY CORSET SPECIALS
They include such famous names as Rengo Belt, Nemo Flex, P. N. Practical Front, Dim-e-fect, etc. All at exceptionally low prices for this special selling.

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Phones: Belmont 9461; Chesapeake 9376
Kraft's Quality Market
Table Luxuries
3809-11 OLD YORK ROAD at 39th Street

NEW YORK

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Whitney's
January Sales
In All the Departments This Month
Real Values Real Bargains
Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Cantilever Shoe *for Men & Women*
65 COLUMBIA STREET

Notice to Monitor Readers
JOHN GANT
is now with the
De Witt Clinton Hotel Barber Shop
Corner State and Eagle Streets
Please ask for MR. GANT

Plumbing, Heating, Roofing
Repairs for All Stoves and Furnaces
Personal Attention. All Work Guaranteed.
W. M. FOLTS
133 JEFFERSON ST., ALBANY, N. Y.
Office—Dial 9-0527
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251-259 HUDSON AVENUE
DE SOTO SALES—SERVICE
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BLACKBURN'S
BLACK STORK
ANTHRACITE
99.77% slate-free

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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese
Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
24 EAST MAIN STREET

BINGHAMTON

JANUARY SALES
LARGE SAVINGS
ALL DEPARTMENTS
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Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service
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Buy your Candy from our Drug Store, also Toilet and Household Necessities.
EDGAR S. BELLIS
Phone 1073 116 PONDFIELD ROAD

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Wood *Quality Coal* Coke
TUCKAHOE, N. Y. Tel. 1472-3

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food
Bronx 0153 821½ Pondfield Road

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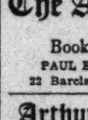

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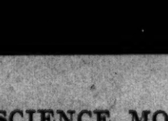

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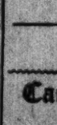

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Courtesy of New York Evening Post
NATURAL CURIOSITY

Courtesy of Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch
THE BILL SYKES AND OLIVER TWIST ACT

Courtesy of the Detroit News
THE MACHINE AGE

All Nature

Northern Shrike

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR butcher stores his meat on hooks in the refrigerator, but not so the butcher bird or northern shrike. It hangs food on thorns, on the spines of a honey locust, or wedges it between small twigs. Though a hunter by trade, the shrike never hunts for sport. Even when storing, it merely has an eye for future needs. It is about the size of a robin.

Nearly every farmer that raises grain knows this bird. It is not a thief, but is a watchful assistant that will rid the field of mice and other vermin frightened out of the shocks while the corn is being husked. As soon as watchful eyes catch sight of the prey, a flutter of feathers announces an outward and upward dart to gain momentum. Then quick as a flash, the shrike folds its wings and dives until within a few inches of the ground, then it spreads them again and seems to ski to the attack.

Only from October to May do the shrikes leave their homelands in the far north to venture south as far as Illinois, Kentucky, and Virginia. They are common winter visitors in New England and the central states. The usual nesting site is almost at the northernmost fringe of the tree limit, where their nests of twigs and grasses may be found lined with feathers and placed in low bushes and stunted trees.

The bill is hooked like a hawk's, and a dark black band runs through the eye from the bill to the side of the throat. The upper parts are slate gray and the under parts are considerably lighter, tinged with brown. The wing and tail feathers are black-edged and tipped with white, making them very conspicuous in flight. Females have a distinct brownish tinge to their plumage and the eye band is less conspicuous.

To hear its harsh voice during the winter, one would think the classification as "song birds" hardly applicable, but in the spring the song is pleasing.

For the Scrapbook

Franklin's Philosophy

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct.

The discontented man finds no easy chair.

There is nothing humbler than ambition when it is about to climb.

Old boys have playthings as well as young ones, the difference is only in the price.

Drive thy business, let not thy business drive thee.

Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.

He that falls in love with himself will find no rival.

I never saw an oft-removed tree, nor yet an oft-removed family, that throve so well as those that settled be.

The use of money is all the advantage there is in having money.

By diligence and patience the mouse ate into the cable.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Shanhaikwan, the name of the Chinese city recently captured by the Japanese, means "between mountain and sea" (it lies three miles from the mountains and the same distance from the sea)?

A bill to be introduced in the Chihuahua (Mex.) State Legislature would force employers to provide chairs for store clerks?

London's famous Crystal Palace has 26 acres of glass roofing containing more than 100,000 panes?

Harvard College now has a course in aerial photography known as "Geography 36"?

Perhaps the largest stamp in the world is a Chinese special delivery stamp measuring four by five inches?

There are 4000 varieties of rice in Japan, and a museum in Calcutta, India, has on exhibit 1107 varieties produced in that country?

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

BLESSED are the happiness makers, blessed are they who know how to shine on one's gloom with their cheer.—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Foyer (R. F. P.)—The inquirer writes:

Will you please tell me if it is necessary to hold to the exact pronunciation of the word "foyer" in Webster's, or can we follow common usage?

The dictionaries do not dictate usage. The publishers of Webster's, for example, are more than modest in their claims; they insist that they merely chronicle prevailing cultured pronunciations. Whenever there are unmistakable evidences of a revolt against the French *fwa-yay'*, the dictionaries will be ready and willing to recognize the prevailing pronunciation.

This may not answer the question, but we stand ready to make a recommendation to the publishers of Webster's just as soon as we are informed of an Anglicized form accepted in common cultured usage in various sections of the English-speaking world.

How is "foyer" pronounced by cultured persons in your locality?

"Under the top of the mattress" (Mrs. F. N., who underlines this phrase in a recent article, and inquires what is involved in placing a sheet under the "top" of a mattress) — Perhaps the article was written by a mere male, although this one knows that a mattress has a "head" and a "foot." (The inquirer also spots this: "a weak solution of water"!)

"That's" in succession (several interested correspondents, who have endeavored to raise the record of "six straight" which appeared in this column recently)—Seven in a row, eight in a row, and even nine (!) have been submitted, but the Feature Editor—at this stage in his journey—can see his way through no more than eight: "For all that, that that—that that that that refers to—is the antecedent."

United (E. D. W., who reminds us that by reversing the *i* and the *t*, the word becomes "untied")—There may be a moral in this.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: We need a more elastic currency—one that will stretch clear to the little fellow for whose relief it is appropriated.

Arkansas Gazette: The dawn of the machine age in China probably will begin with the rickisha coolies adopting roller skates to speed up traffic.

Atlantic Log: A hostess is one who never reigns without pouring.

In Lighter Vein

Uncle Jake

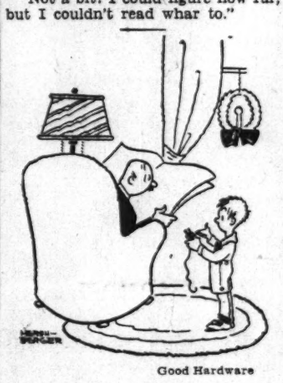
Uncle Jake could figure, but he was unable to read. He became lost one night on a strange road and rambled about in his flivver until morning. His friends were curious why one so familiar with the country could have spent so many hours aimlessly. One of them inquired:

"Uncle Jake, didn't ye run across any signs?"

"Shore," replied Uncle Jake. "Thar war a plenty of them."

"Well," asked the curious one. "Didn't they help ye?"

"Not a bit! I could figure how fur, but I couldn't read whar to."



Good Hardware

"Here's an electric light plug, Daddy. All I need now is the train."

A Full Description

"What's the formula for water, Jones?" asked the science master.

"H I J K L M N O," spelled out the scholar.

"What's that?" barked the master.

The scholar slowly repeated the letters.

"Whatever are you driving at?" said the master. "Who gave you that idea?"

"You, sir," said Jones. "You said yesterday it was H to O."—*Answers.*

Modern Polonius

A young chap from our neighborhood went to Washington and got himself a government job. Recently he wrote to his dad that he was employed in the Bureau of Standards.

The man immediately wrote back: "Keep 'em high, son; keep 'em high."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

One Method

"Peggy always sticks the stamps on her envelopes upside down."

"I'm not surprised. You know how Peggy enjoys turning a man's head."—*Unidentified.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss was doing something at a little table last night and every now and then he'd shout "Oh, Boy! I've found another one!"
I tried to see what it was, but the table was a bit too high for me—
So I got Sponge on the job—
And in no time she was climbing up on the table—
But before she had time to do any investigating the Boss said "Hey—look out!" and made her hop down in a hurry—So it must be something pretty important—TO BE CONTINUED

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Silver and Gold—'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durham, Ont.

"SILVER and gold have I none, . . ." quoted the preacher.

"That's me," thought the strong farm woman with a brave little smile.

"But such as I have I give . . ." The preacher launched into his sermon, and although the farm woman gazed at the hat of the woman in front of her, she did not see it or hear the sermon. Instead, she was beginning to see some practical meaning in a text which she had heard so often it had become merely a text.

There was the little cousin who with her family had come from the city to live in the deserted old shack on the next farm. The newcomer seemed helpless and bewildered without sinks and taps and electric switches and radio and milkman and street cars. The farm woman longed to help her, but "silver and gold" had she none to spare from the mortgage she was paying off, and from the taxes she was keeping up,—to say nothing of the expenses in connection with the children.

"Such as I have," though. She had a passion for useful work, so that her cellar was full of preserves and pickles and vegetables of her own growing. There were bags of beans and dried apples upstairs. She managed to keep her pumpkins unspoiled all winter. Her potato bins were full to overflowing, the apple shelves, too. She had dozens of hens and her three well-fed cows kept the children well supplied with butter and milk. From all of these things she could spare a little, she mused.

"As long as we have only silver and gold to offer," the preacher was going on, "we shall have beggars in the gate Beautiful."

The farm woman went thoughtfully home. Each day she sent or carried something to the cousins. One day it was a loaf of her own famous bread.

"If you'll teach me, I'll try to learn to bake bread," meekly offered the unskilled cousin. Patiently, the strong hands went to work, teaching the weak ones. Knitting lessons followed, and sewing and quilt making. In the spring the good samaritan brought garden seeds of her own winnowing. "You will like to have your own garden," she said, "I'll show you how to put it in."

"Silver and gold" she had none to give, but she has given the love of making a home, the joy of living by creative work, the appreciation of good country surroundings, however simple. Happily, too, as she goes about her own energetic tasks, she has become a more understanding listener to the beautiful things of life.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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There hasnt been scarcely a magazine of any reputation whatever but what has proclaimed her one of the greatest, if not the greatest actress on the stage of the world, bar none, today. The critics not only have praised her performances, but her off-stage personality.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1933 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Spotlights on the Screen

THE report that the ambassador of a great power was devoting much effort to libeling and vilifying his own country in the land to which he was accredited would be everywhere dismissed as a fairy tale, a figment of some disordered imagination. But is it a fairy tale? Is it the product of an unbalanced newsmonger?

Incredible as it may seem the answer is "No." True, the ambassador in question bears no credentials from his country to the state to which he is appointed. He does not need them. Neither are his utterances confined to rare postprandial occasions. Day in and day out a nation-wide audience reacts to his disclosures. His name is Motion Picture, and the world is his sphere of action and that of his fellow-plenipotentiaries.

In another column of the Monitor today will be found one of a series of articles dealing with this subject—one very close to hundreds of millions, to myriads of whom it is the most absorbing interest outside of their daily occupation.

Here it may be emphasized that the Monitor is not among those who cry that nothing good can come out of Hollywood. It gratefully concedes that producers and artists have, in many instances, released pictures combining fine entertainment with wholesome atmosphere. The great majority of releases, however, are, to say the least, discouraging. Crime, lust, infidelity and corruption are the frequent source of their plots, unmitigated by the easy sophistry of last-minute scenes when virtue has its all too brief moment of triumph.

Thoughtful Americans will ponder the judgments passed by other nationals. The Marwari Association of Calcutta, presenting a memorial to the Government for more stringent censorship of motion pictures, states:

> Life and property are becoming more and more unsafe owing to the rapid spread of lawlessness . . . unheard of in this country. . . . The manner in which burglars and kidnapers carry out their nefarious schemes leads to the suspicion that the cinema shows are the mainsprings from which they get their ideas.

A leading Portuguese newspaper, the Diario da Lisboa, writes of American films:

> No other people possesses such a developed sense of spectacular performance, but none is so unscrupulous in the composition of its films.

Many Americans who have listened to Britishers' wondering queries as to the truth of the portrayal of conditions in the United States as exhibited on the screen will sorrowfully admit the justice of the London Observer's recent editorial indictment:

> It is impossible to acquit imported drama, film and fiction of undermining the standards of our social stability. Their false romance, their ignoring of the moral and physical realities of crime, their manipulation of the excitements of violence, have to a certain extent dulled the edge of common conscience. . . . The desperado's cruelty and disregard of his fellows are disguised under the glamour of his defiance; he is presented under a dozen euphemisms which cover up his innate character of thief and cutthroat.

Few will wish to believe that these self-constituted ambassadors definitely purpose to present distorted pictures of morals and manners in America. On the other hand it were idle to blink the fact that Hollywood is singularly hard of hearing, for similar protests have long been cried from the housetops. Any resultant house cleaning is not startlingly apparent. Suave promises from Hollywood have caused thousands to come to the conclusion that peace is often cried where there is no peace.

Let there be no mincing of terms. Much of the product ground out in the studios constitutes a menace, sinister, ruthless in its disregard for decency. Opposed as many may be to any government restrictions on any form of art, the time approaches when something must be done from the outside to clean up the inside of the motion picture industry to the end that false impressions of America and its citizens may cease to be disseminated among the other nations.

Justice in Ottawa

FOR the first time in sixty-four years, the capital penalty was exacted in Ottawa recently in the case of a young Canadian convicted of murder in connection with a robbery. Hearing this and knowing modern newspaper technique as it has developed in the United States, an American visualizes immediately the sensational headlines that the Ottawa press must have placed over the numerous columns of reading matter devoted to complete descriptions of the hanging and of the history of the case.

There were no sensational headlines. There were no photographs of the murderer eating his last meal, nor of his sobbing relatives, nor of the fateful scaffold, nor of the victim. No citizens of Ottawa were quoted on their opinions of the event. No morbid crowds gathered about the prison. Not one word about the case had been printed in the local press during the three months between the man's conviction and his execution.

The two newspapers of Ottawa printed each 200 words about the hanging, in stories inconspicuously placed. It is fitting to name those two newspapers: the Ottawa Journal and the Ottawa Citizen. In reporting the story in the manner they did, rejecting the sensational methods of the press of the United States, they have upheld the worthiest standards of journalism. And by refusing to portray murder as the exciting, melodramatic spectacle that the press in the United States has to its disgrace depicted it, they have rendered a good and great service to their community.

Is Government a Business?

SECRETARY OGDEN L. MILLS recently stated that there was a great difference between business corporations and the Federal Government. He directed his remark at the agitation for the placing of capital expenses in a budget apart from the regular budget. But it could be directed with equal force against the suggestion that has been sedulously circulated these last two years that the budget should be balanced to a cent.

What is it that makes the Government different from a business corporation? One reason is that the Government is not a profit-making enterprise. It is the collective expression of the people. It is an entity that should intensify its functioning as an organization when organization in private economic activity is disintegrating. Business now lags because profits are diminishing. This should be the signal for government to fill the void. That is the service that it can do because a lead in times of falling profits and impaired confidence can be given only by an agency that is not concerned in profit-making.

Apply this reasoning to the budget. Strict budget balancing is necessary when the years are fat. Then the Government should not only balance its budget, but accumulate reserves for the lean years. This is precisely what was accomplished in the 1920-30 decade. The Government wrote off the public debt to the tune of a billion dollars a year. A reserve borrowing power was thereby created. And, though much of it has been tapped in the last two years to eke out the deficits in the Government's receipts from taxation, it has certainly not been entirely absorbed. The public debt of the United States when Mr. Roosevelt enters the White House will be $21,000,000,000. This is about $3,000,000,000 less than President Harding inherited from President Wilson in 1921. Not many financial indexes are in this condition.

An unbalanced budget does not necessarily connote fiscal irresponsibility. The two may go together. But one can exist without the other. The sign of fiscal irresponsibility will be plain for all to see when it comes. But so far it has been conspicuous only by its absence in the handling of the federal finances.

Exit Technocracy?

TECHNOCRACY, lisping in numbers as the numbers came, seems to have stubbed a statistical toe. Critics to right of them, critics to left of them, it becomes apparent someone has blundered. Whether seriously or not depends on the point of view.

Evidently Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, head of the department of industrial engineering at Columbia University, and three other prominent members of the technocracy committee, view certain statements and the attitude of Mr. Howard Scott, technocratic leader, with grave apprehension. At any rate, technocracy as such found the doors of Columbia closed upon it yesterday, though a university survey of American resources and energy will go on.

Another stern critic is Mr. Simeon Strunsky. This veteran observer of developments social and political looks upon technocracy's alleged confusion of the 9,000,000 American factory workers with the 14,000,000 industrial workers —of which the factory hands form only a part —as a serious error. And he says: "People who aspire to save the world by the high-precision methods of technology shouldn't make mistakes like that."

But, as a gentler critic, take the Business Week, authoritative journal of things economic. Armed with statistics from the report of President Hoover's Committee on Recent Social Trends, and finding it must disagree with the technocrats on certain phases of figuring, this publication acknowledges that "Technocracy's charges cannot be idly dismissed."

One might muse that technocrats may have called attention to the wrong figures and still advertised the right idea. Of course, it's not quite so simple as that. But it is obvious that technocracy's adversaries have been doing much to keep that research group in the public eye, while technocracy's charges have turned thought toward problems that must be solved in the not distant future if mankind and the machine are to continue working together.

In the last few days two statistically supported declarations have come into juxtaposition. One was made Sunday in a radiocast discussion by members of President Hoover's Research Committee. It is that 57 per cent of all the United States' population over sixteen years of age was employed in 1930 whereas in 1870 only 52 per cent was employed. If the ratio of employment to population has increased in these sixty years of mechanical advance, in what way do the technocratic theories fit into the picture?

The second declaration is one made also on Sunday by a technocrat in an answer to Mr. Strunsky's criticism. Employment from 1920 to 1930 rose almost until the end of the decade, says the technocrat, but adds:

> It cannot be overlooked that the Federal Government, states and municipalities were borrowing at an increasing rate. Installment buying was expanding. . . . Cash payments upon new homes were diminishing; urban structures could be promoted with little or no equity. . . . It may be said that the absorption of the displaced and the increase in population was accomplished during that period by the creation of new magnitudes of debt.

Balancing these statements against each other, one may infer that it is possible to get from technocracy a very exaggerated notion of the cost and dangers of mechanical progress, but that, on the other hand, it is futile to imagine that mechanical progress demands no greater moral advance than men as yet seem to have made. Business activity and resultant employment cannot well be allowed to depend upon the mere expansion and contraction of credit. This has been driven home to many nations the last few years. If the profit benefits of the machine are not more widely distributed, neither can the products of the machine be distributed. And the loss, while perhaps felt most keenly by the working people, is not borne by them alone.

Whatever may be the mistakes of technocracy, one may be sure it never would have received such attention as it has if there were not a crying need for self-examination on the part of society. The recognition of this need is by no means confined to the United States, for it is interesting to note that in Berlin a society has arisen that calls itself the Technokratische Union, not an offshoot of, but in some respects in agreement with, the American movement.

Some of the figures may lie, some of the "facts" may be fanciful, but the technocratic impulse has at least this much relation to actuality: Progress cannot be hoarded, and any system which countenances attempts to corner it, no matter how backed by tradition, is marked for change.

A New Category of Warship

FRANCE is well within her rights, under the Washington Treaty, in building the new capital ship of 26,500 tons which is now on the stocks at Brest, but it is a matter for deep regret that in so doing she has committed the world to a new category of war vessel. It is nineteen years since France last ordered a capital ship and ten since one of these sea monsters was laid down by any country in the world.

That France has, after refraining in prosperous days, now decided in a time of budgetary difficulties to start work on this new ship, can be ascribed without hesitation to Germany's action in building the so-called 10,000-ton "pocket battleships," which are faster and more powerfully armed than any other vessels of their size.

The new French vessel, the Dunquerque, is designed to be an answer-plus to these ships. No one, however, can object to the Dunquerque's being a super-ship. It is the object of all new ships to be that, whether they be for purposes of peace or war. The chief trouble about her is her size. She stands midway between the 10,000-ton pocket battleships and the leviathans of 35,000 tons which will soon be obsolescent. The implications of this fact are regrettably far-reaching.

Under the Hoover plan there was a prospect that the bigger ships would gradually disappear without being replaced. Now that the French battle cruiser is actually under construction it is certain that the other naval powers, not excluding Germany, will consider themselves obliged to have similar vessels—unless the French are willing to leave the Dunquerque unfinished.

The Dunquerque is sadly eloquent testimony to the paucity of statesmanship which has failed to bring disarmament to an eagerly waiting world. If, as may now be unavoidable, the Dunquerque is to be the first of a new class, it is imperative that the numbers of the species should be strictly limited. Naval authorities are already speaking glibly of "two or three sister ships" which will in due course be added to the French navy, so there is no time to be lost.

Order Your Invention Now

MANY marvelous inventions are stored away in the research departments of the manufacturers, it is said, awaiting only the return of better times to be put on the market. Happy prospect! The world has so many curious needs that the promise of a sunburst of inventions leads to speculation as to what they may be. For instance, will one of earth's most ancient causes of anguish be forever removed by the supply of a "ripetometer"—an instrument which will tell to a millimeter whether yon watermelon, peach, plum or pear is ripe or green?

When the inventions panting to be used are put into production, what cheer they will bring if only they contain such solaces as these: something that will keep the weeds from growing in the garden; a forecaster to tell you at the restaurant that the apple pie is made of dried apples so you can order something else; automatic windows that will close themselves in the winter half an hour before you have to get up; radios that will automatically pick out the good stuff, if any, like a pointer dog; a gas tank on the car that will ring a gong when getting empty; a pocketbook that will do ditto; business men's luncheons without soup; goldfish that can do something besides aimlessly paddle —maybe sing or whistle; styles which last through two seasons; noiseless street cars; odorless onions; silk stockings that won't run; a better name for cellophane; oysters that will work in the months without "r" in them, or else a new set of months with an "r" in every one.

After the slump is over, just like after the rain, it will be a wonderful thing to see what the landscape looks like.

Editorial Notes

Czechoslovakian bailiffs who seize the 500 geese of a village that cannot pay its taxes and try in vain to sell them in other villages to which the news has spread, store the big flock in an improvised pen for a week and struggle with a question baffling to bailiffs: Should one look inside or outside the pen to find the bigger geese?

A California man has made a table containing more than 800 inlaid copies of leaves from different kinds of trees, each made of wood from the tree represented. Presumably there are no arguments in his home as to whether or not the extra leaf should be put in.

Tokyo has moved to prohibit child witnesses in criminal cases. In America parents are seldom concerned over what Johnnie may disclose to a court, but are often concerned over what he may be babbling, with or without cross-examination, to the neighbors.

There's many a slip between beer hearings and beer tastings.

Clearing

THE level sunbeams touched the white cap on the mountain, and topped with light the giant forest valleys at its foot. This had happened for centuries. Once there had been no forest, only hard, new rock everywhere. Then the rocks crumbled in the valleys and a green forest carpet slowly unrolled itself over the lowlands. These last few hundred years the ambitious forest had begun to push itself up the mountain everywhere. Hardy firs and tough, gnarled cedars gaining a few steps with the years, had now reached the edge of the great snow cap.

But down in the sheltered valleys the fir and cedar, the spruce and hemlock had few battles. They stood near together, very tall and very straight, shoulder to shoulder, in close protection. Here the centuries were peaceful.

One day a wisp of blue smoke arose beside the clear lake from which the trees drank every day. Then followed strange sounds; the quick "zing" of axes and the monotone of saws. Then the mighty logs were rolled into the lake, pushed into a swift river, entered another lake and the valley never saw them again.

Once more it is quiet on the lowland. Branches and severed trunks are piled everywhere. Here and there a splintered remnant points a tall finger skyward. Vines and ferns and young alder, with tangles of salmon berry and elder bush, spread over the valley.

* * *

Then, coming up the chain of lakes and streams, the first family pushes its way to solid ground at the edge of the lake. The earliest settlers have reached the valley. The man and woman look out over the level ground running back from the lake. The woman sits on a log, putting her arms around the two children. The man pushes into the tangle. He digs into the ground with the heel of his boot; the ground is chocolate color and mellow. He goes on and digs again. He is satisfied and comes back to the others.

"This is it, Mary," he says. "We stay here."

She does not question or protest. They must stay somewhere. A small spot is made smooth and the tent is up.

* * *

Then began a time of incredible toil. A house to be built before the coming of the long winter rains, and land to clear—always land, land, a few feet more—and a few feet more won slowly from the grasp of the forest that still grips it with its great roots, although it had passed long ago. Each bit of good brown earth ready for the springtime, meant everything to the first settlers.

And how Joe worked! And how Mary worked with him, side by side and hour by hour! On a slope of ground, well back from the lake, the log house began to rise. The small trees left by the loggers made excellent material for the house.

Chopping and trimming, rolling and lifting and bracing. The days passed with breathless toil. The children played under an outcropping of rock on the lake shore. A sort of cave had formed under the slab of rock, left by some far distant upheaval. When the sun blazed on the clearing, it was cool and moist in the cave. The sheltered valley, almost without wind, grew hotter and hotter in the August haze.

Joe and Mary could scarcely force their way back to the tent at sunset. Trying to walk the rotting tree trunks covered with growth, they would slip off, plunging to their necks in the tangle of old slashing. Often they felt like sinking down in their tracks until morning.

Then, with the house inclosed, came the labor of clearing. Land that seemed so smooth and easy at a distance, revealed unexpected monsters beneath the small growth. Great prostrate trunks of trees, half decayed and half solid, stretched themselves across the ground or crisscrossed in a hopeless tangle. The old brush and tree tops could be lifted and burned, but the ancient trunks, out of which already grew other younger trees, were heartbreaking in their stubborn heaviness.

Then Joe and Mary would try a new place, hoping to find an easier bit. When the masses of wild blackberries and alder and ferns were torn away, great solid stumps were brought to light. They would climb up and walk around on the flat top and looking over the sea of growth, wonder what to do next. The forest would not give up its ancient right.

* * *

"It'll take years, Joe, years!" Mary said as they leaned against a fallen cedar.

"Shucks, no! We're all right, Mary. See the big space we made this week!"

Joe didn't feel so cheerful as that, but he said so anyhow. If they both lost heart at once the work would be impossible.

"But Joe, even if we were to get all over it, the first part will be just as bad as ever; it grows so fast!"

"We won't let it, Mary: we'll keep it dug up. The spuds and berries and corn will keep the wild stuff down."

"You can't, Joe. You can't keep it down. It's bigger than we are. It was here first."

"Gee, Mary, you forget about little Joey. Say, that boy's going to be a digger. Soon now he'll be helping us."

"Break his heart over this, Joe? Why should he?"

"Well, it's all he'll have, Mary. We must give young Joe a clearing. He'll start where we leave off."

"He'll start where we start if he just let's go one minute."

"Now, Mary, now look! It's not just for us or young Joe. It's for everybody. It's for the whole country. Gee, I don't know how to say it, but I feel it all the time we have been working here. It doesn't seem to matter so much for just us. We're only the beginners. There'll be people coming after us, living here and making something finer than we can make."

"Joe! Joe! the brush fire's got away!"

The crackling of flames in the acres of slashing was unmistakable. The long summer heat had dried the layers of brush to the very ground. Only on rare days was there a wind in the valley, but this was one of those days. The thick orange-colored smoke from the gum of the old fir trunks rolled along the ground. Flashing through the smoke came the torches of flame as dry cedar snags caught and flared.

"Joe, the children! The lake! Oh, Joe!"

* * *

Slowly they crawl up tree trunks and down, around stumps, and through prickly masses of growth, keeping close to the ground below the level of the rolling smoke. They reach the edge of water, working their way to the old cave. The children are safe, but whimpering with fright. Into the boat, wet sheets thrown over heads, and they are off, shoving farther and farther out on the blessed lake.

When the red morning sun peeps over the edge of the world, they go back and land on the bank in front of the cave. Here and there an old stump still flickers with little angry tongues of flame. Of the house, there is no sign. It has disappeared, and even the very place where it had stood is hard to find.

"Mary, I guess maybe we've had enough. We can't live outdoors. I'll get the old boat ready."

"Why Joe!—Joe! You mean go back now! Go back and leave little Joe's clearing? Why, look! It's almost cleared now. See all the big spaces the fire made. Put a wall across this cave, Joe. We'll stick, Joe. We'll stick!"

A. R. E.

London and Londoners

By DICK WHITTINGTON

2, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON

What Victoria Told the Duke

THE other night I watched a colorful procession wind its way up the grand staircase of Lancaster House, a historic building situated in Stable Yard, a little west of St. James's Palace. Now known as the London Museum, the house at one time enjoyed the reputation of being the most sumptuous private residence in London. It was long famous as the locale of hospitable gatherings, with which monarchs, princes, peers, and the *literati* were associated; and in the present time it frequently is the venue of official and other important receptions.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and his daughter Miss Ishbel, were host and hostess on the occasion of my recent attendance at the place, and they took up their positions at the head of the great staircase to welcome former Viceroys of India, princes from that country, cabinet ministers of Great Britain, and a great throng of guests, foreign and home, who had been invited to meet the delegates to the Indian Round Table Conference. The scene, viewed from the sweeping staircase, was one of ever-changing charm, made pictorial by the lovely dresses of English women, the gleam of diamonds in the *pugris* (turbans) of Indian princes, the soft colors of *saris* worn by the Indian women, and the black-coated dignity of ambassadors of many a foreign land. The spectacle was of such grandeur that it reminded me of Queen Victoria's comments on such a function in the same house, when she remarked to its then owner, the Duke of Sutherland: "I have come from my humble abode to your gorgeous palace." As the humble abode from which she had come was Buckingham Palace her remark tends to give significance to the magnificence that is inherent in Lancaster House.

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Little Lanes Of London

Picturing the magnificent scene made me think of the famous Dr. Johnson, who would doubtless have been in his element in such a gathering. It was quite easy to imagine him buttonholing some modern Boswell who might express the thought that "the exquisite zest of London" would be likely to wear off to anyone other than those who only made it occasional visits. It is easy to imagine his reply.

Johnson—"Why, Sir, you find no man, at all intellectual, who is willing to leave London. No, Sir, when a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford."

Johnson knew how to appreciate London. He has indicated (again through the inimitable Boswell) that to have a just notion of the magnitude of this city the onlooker must not be satisfied with seeing only its great streets and squares. He must survey the innumerable little lanes and courts. As he remarked, "It is not in the showy evolutions of buildings, but in the multiplicity of human habitations which are crowded together, that the wonderful immensity of London consists." And as was remarked to him by another competent observer of the London scene: "The chief advantage of London is, that a man is always so near his burrow." In these days when Londoners do so much of their commuting in tubes and undergrounds the contention made in the Johnsonian era is particularly fitting.

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Court-Room Urbanity

The truth is that the drama of London, like "the poetry of earth," is ever alive. I dropped into Bow Street Police Court one day mainly to see Sir H. Chartres Biron, who has been chief magistrate at Bow Street since 1920. He belongs to the old school of English gentlemen, whose magisterial duties are discharged with a quality of humanitarianism that is very impressive in these days of "smash-and-grab" thefts and similar twentieth century misdemeanors. The particular attributes and qualities of Sir Chartres are exemplified in two books which are to his credit. One is listed in booksellers' catalogues as "Biron and Chalmers on Extradition," and the other is called "Sir! Said Dr. Johnson!" The two contrasting titles characterize the man—the legalist and the humanitarian.

As I watched him carrying out the routine duties of the court, I recalled the last occasion on which I had chatted with him—in a quiet hotel on the outskirts of old Delhi, in India, where he had gone for his vacation. His recreation is given in "Who's Who" as "travel," and he thinks nothing of setting off on a jaunt to India, merely as a means of adding to his lore of human experience.

He is one of London's outstanding characters, who tempers justice with mercy. There was a case before him on this particular day of a man charged with begging. Sir Chartres eyeing the accused appeared to think of all that lay behind the man's delinquency. He realized that begging is a distinct offense in England, but he also seemed to be pondering in his mind that this was no ordinary beggar who was before him. . . . He seemed to be picturing mentally the problems which the man in the dock was facing in these days when employment is scarce. . . . I imagined him thinking of the harshness that has come to the lives of many, and I could almost see his thoughts working as how best to deal with this particular prisoner. . . . Even the police had seemed to hesitate in reading out the charge. . . . Presently, Sir Chartres leaned over and beckoned to the court missionary. . . . There was a brief pause in the proceedings as the two men whispered together. . . . Then Sir Chartres again assumed his magisterial air, and looking straight at the prisoner remarked: "You know begging is an offense. . . However, you can go this time, but don't let it happen again." . . . With that the prisoner said, "Thanks, your worship," and disappeared "below," doubtless thankful that he had come into a court whose magistrate can take a common-sense view of what constitutes a crime against society.